The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (one week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can those having be detained.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1871. NO. 239.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE McGARRAHAN CASE.

The President's Action Not in the Interest of Either Party—The Case to be Again Tried—"Cundrango," the New Cancer Remedy, a Humbug—The Sub-Committee to Visit the South, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1871.

The McGarrahan Case.

The action taken by the President in the McGarrahan case is not in the interest of either party. The matter has been taken up for a full hearing in the Interior Department, and referred to Solicitor Smith for examination and opinion. Each side has filed briefs in the case, and the expectation is that both will be heard orally through counsel. It is the determination of the Department to insist upon the case proceeding with promptness, and to make a decision at the earliest possible day.

"Cundrango" a Humbug.

Indications are that all the stir about the new cancer remedy, cundrango, will prove to have been part of an extensive scheme to give a new quack medicine a good start. It is pronounced by several of the most prominent physicians of the city, and by medical officers of the army and navy, as a pure humbug. A firm in New York yesterday obtained a patent on a cancer cure having the newly discovered ingredient as a base, and it is known that prominent parties have secured the virtual monopoly of trade in the cundrango plant.

The Ku-Klux Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee to go South under the Stevenson resolution was appointed to-day, consisting of Scott, Stevenson and Van Trump. They will start South the last of this week for South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1871.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant will return here to-morrow, and remain two days.

VISIT TO ARSENALS.

Brig. Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, has been authorized to visit the arsenals at Benecia, Vancouver, Leavenworth and Rock Island, on public business.

A PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

Was received here this morning from New Orleans, saying a magnificent ovation was given Senator Kellogg last night. Speeches and strong resolutions indorsing Grant's administration were received with tremendous applause. It was the largest meeting ever held in Louisiana.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

A great number of cases wherein questions arise requiring decisions construing the internal revenue laws, have just been acted upon by the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Among the number are twelve cases in which claims are made for the abatement, and refunding of taxes on the earnings of railroad companies and other corporations. The Commissioner will make public the decisions in all of these cases on the 30th inst. The amount involved is more than a million of dollars.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES IN ALABAMA.

A memorial was received here to-day, dated Dublin, Fayette county, Alabama, addressed to the President, and representing the sentiments of sixty-three persons, saying that the condition of affairs in Fayette county renders the lives of local citizens wholly insecure. Armed bands of Ku-Klux are committing crimes and outrages upon peaceable, law-abiding persons. Murders by these ruffians, who are long disguised, are of frequent and almost daily occurrence. The civil authorities have been overawed, and are utterly powerless to protect the people. The petitioners appeal for that protection which the constitution and laws guarantee every citizen of the United States.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL FORREST ON THE KU-KLUX QUESTION.

General Forrest was before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day, and his examination lasted four hours. He said if the Ku-Klux organization ever existed in Tennessee, it was on account of Governor Brownlow's proclamation in 1867, saying to the military they would not be molested for outrages and the punishment of rebels, and because of the apprehension of injury to persons and property, many negroes having left their homes and prowled through the country with arms. Certainly no such organization has existed since 1868 in Tennessee. Everything is as peaceful there as in any other State, and the people are law-abiding and the slightest disturbances as much as those living North. Gen. Forrest, after examination, remarked to friends that the Committee treated him with courtesy and respect. Five members of the Committee will sit here at least two weeks longer. The other three, namely Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, will leave for the South in the course of a few days in order to take testimony as special sub-Committee.

APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed W. H. Corwin, son of the late Governor Corwin, Examining Surgeon at Lebanon, O.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Pleasanton decides that the differences in the premium realized by the banks in exchange of the various classes of Government security for others, must be considered as earnings, subject to the internal revenue tax.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 27, 1871.

At ten A. M. to-day the thirteenth annual meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association was called to order by President Stanley. On the calling of the roll fifty members answered, and others will arrive to-night. The admission of several new members was granted. The question, "what are the conditions of a tooth which will justify its extraction? was fully discussed. Several other important questions are on the programme for the attention of the members. Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York; Dr. Taft, of Ohio, and several other prominent members of the profession from adjoining States, are present, and are taking an active part in the discussions. They adjourn to-morrow night.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The First Strike On the Bully Hill Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 27, 1871.

The Prentice and Barbour Well No. 1, on the R. Graham farm, Bully Hill, finished drilling about ten days ago, and up to last Thursday pumped about five barrels per day. On Thursday the well was torpedoed, and after being cleaned out started at about eight barrels. To-day she is rapidly increasing, doing between twenty-five and thirty barrels of 44 gravity oil. There is every indication of a fifty barrel well at least. The first gun, and a good one, for Bully Hill.

MEADVILLE, PA.

A Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 27, 1871.

A little girl named Flanigan, aged twelve years, residing in Conneautville, this county, was burned to death by the explosion of an oil can while kindling a fire yesterday. The house came near being destroyed.

PULASKI, PA.

Umber Works Damaged by Fire.

Reno Bros.' French umber works were partially destroyed by fire this evening, causing a defection in the building. No estimate of the loss has been given yet; no insurance.

WITCHCRAFT.

Queer Freaks of Two Illinois Girls—Nightly Dances on the Housetop—Startling Gymnastic Feats—They Speak in an Unknown Tongue—An Old Woman Charged with Bewitching Them.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The town of Frankfort, Perry county, Ill., is greatly excited over what the citizens regard as a clear case of witchcraft recently developed in the vicinity of that town. Two young ladies, daughters of James Williams, are the victims. It has been remarked by the neighbors for some time past that something was wrong with the girls, and a few days since a physician was called to visit them. He failed to discover the difficulty. Since that time immense crowds have visited the girls, averaging from fifty to one hundred each night; that they are perfectly sane during the day, but the approach of night they become frenzied and uncontrollable, performing feats that would put the first acrobats to shame, scaling the house, that will cause a gyrate on the comb of the roof with perfect ease and impunity, uttering at the same time the most hideous and frenzied screams. Very frequently while performing such feats, they fall perfectly rigid with spasms, but they never fall off, however near the eaves they may be. During the day, at which time they are perfectly sane, they seem more reserved. No sooner the spell comes upon both at near the same time, generally during twilight, when they both break into a run, they always run north, in the direction of the house of an old lady who, they say, has bewitched them. These spells are put upon them, they say, on account of their telling something that she forbade, and that she and a cat are with them in their house-top dances. Their conversation when laboring under these spells is in an unknown tongue. They catch at and all the flies they can get hold of, until nausea is produced, when they both vomit at the same time. What one does, the other does at the same time. They seem to be moved by one controlling power.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen somewhat without material change in the weather on the California coast. Threatening and cloudy weather is reported from Nebraska, where rain fell last night. The barometer has fallen somewhat in the Mississippi Valley and still more so on lakes Ontario and Huron. The area of cloudy weather, with light rains, which on Monday evening was in North Carolina and Florida, is now confined to the lower States. Partially cloudy weather is now reported from Georgia to Virginia, and clear weather generally prevails in the Middle and Eastern States. Clear weather prevailed this afternoon on the lakes, but the cloudiness is now increasing with fresh winds from the southwest and northwest. A rain storm of small extent is now reported from Southeastern Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low pressure in Upper Canada will probably move southeastward, accompanied with fresh and brisk winds from Lake Huron to New Jersey. The conditions are favorable for a local storm in the Ohio Valley and in the middle Atlantic.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Are handling all kinds of groceries.

WHEN freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the gale,
Inscribed thereon in letters bright
Was, take P., D. & Co.'s cream ale.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE NEW JERSEY LEASE.

The Pennsylvania Company Side of the Question—What They Propose to Do if the Lease is Ratified.

One of the proprietors of the Jersey City *Evening Journal* has recently had an interview with H. J. Lombaert, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and drew from him some of the plans which that company has in view in case the lease of the Jo-int Companies is effected. At the outset of the interview Mr. Lombaert remarked that "it is generally bad policy to say how you will cook your fish until you have caught it, and as we have not effected the lease yet, and do not know that we shall do so, it is impossible for us to say what we shall do in Jersey City. The lease and all the negotiations for its completion are in the hands of the majority of the Directors of the Joint Companies. We are not undertaking to push it or recommend it to the stockholders of the Joint Companies in the least. That is to be done by the parties interested, who gave us to understand that the assent of parties representing the required number of shares would be attained by the 10th of this month, which has not yet been done."

In reply to the remark that the opponents of the lease had urged as an argument against effecting it that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a foreign corporation, would have no interest in developing the resources of this State, Mr. Lombaert said that the argument was so absurd as to be really no argument at all. As a corporation they were a railroad company, and got their money by affording facilities and accommodations for the public to freight and travel, and looked for increased compensation by a judicious increase of the accommodations offered. The through business of any railroad was but a small per centage of its transactions, and for them to expect to pay ten per cent. dividends on the guaranteed to the United Railroad and Canal Companies on their entire stock (one of the companies "through" alone would be suicidal. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company only consented to undertake the lease because other arrangements which they would have preferred to make could not be effected. Since the short line known as the Manunion Junction had been completed and in running order, there had been a continual blockade of cars at that point because the United Companies had not sufficient facilities for unloading them at Jersey City. The Pennsylvania Company was compelled to get rid of the blockade at Manhua Junction, or they could not ship their freight in the order in which it was consigned to them; the failure to ship it in order causing them, directly, great confusion, trouble and loss, and indirectly, a still more serious loss, in the diversion of freight for New York to other lines.

We are pledged under the lease to spend $4,000,000, and are prepared to spend three millions as soon as advisable. It is probable that our first expenditures in Jersey City will extend merely to the construction of such temporary works that, being completed immediately, will at once relieve the blockade along the rest of our line. The expenditure will, of course, be thrown away, since we shall certainly replace the temporary structures as soon as we can.

Mr. Ashbel Welch, the President of the United Companies, in his report states that they have already matured the improvement of Harsimus Cove, providing, I believe, for the erection of wharves and large warehouses; also, the construction of an elevated line through Jersey City, by means of which freight could be delivered from the second story of the warehouses, and thence easily dumped into the vessels beneath. It is possible that these plans may be somewhat modified, but I have no doubt they will be substantially carried out. We shall have to economise space in the best manner we can.

Mr. Lombaert said they should in time substitute iron bridges for all the wooden ones along the line, and should probably construct a short branch road from the New Brunswick to say Woodbridge or some near point that would enable them to bring the traffic from the southern lines direct to Jersey City, and concentrate their business at Jersey City. It can be done cheaper and more advantageously at one place than at different points.

In reply to a question if he thought Jersey City should be made a port of entry, he said:

The public interest demands it. Why should the heavy raw materials of commerce have additional burdens imposed upon them by being unloaded at Jersey City, and then transported by water or through the crowded streets of New York, across the Docks, Brooklyn, down to be again unloaded, stored and finally reshipped? Why should not all this business be done at Jersey City, where all the great railroads of the continent will discharge their freight? If the warehouses and facilities are built there, why should all the business be done down there?

But, said the reporter, the Secretary of the Treasury, under New York inspiration, has uniformly refused so far to recognize bonded warehouses on the New Jersey side of the river.

Well, Secretaries of the Treasury can sometimes be compelled to do things they don't like.

But Congress has also refused to pass any law compelling the Secretary to do this. At least though the House has passed the necessary bill to establish Jersey City as a port of entry, the New York influence in the Senate has always been strong enough to defeat it.

Yes; but it is quite possible that we may find friends of striking hands with the people of Philadelphia.

May I inquire if your Company has any intention of establishing a line of Pennsylvania National Line, if the lease is not effected?

That I cannot say at present. It is certain that as paths now stand there must be an additional line from the South to New York. In addition, however, to the fact that we are under contract with the friends of the Joint Companies, we prefer their line to the National, because nothing could have a better showing for the ten per cent. dividend for their lines in South Jersey, that cannot possibly earn it, it passes through the best country in the State, and the roads are already located, while the National does not; besides which the Joint Companies can give us a better water front at Jersey City than the other. Still I cannot say what we should do. We are now building a new line to Washington from Baltimore, which we are extending South into Virginia, and we may make a better outlet than we have at present to New York. Our freighters demand it. Of course if we got the roads of the joint companies, our aim will be to do the business coming from the West and South to New York at such moderate rates and to afford such facilities as that there shall be no chance for a competing road like the National to live, and no necessity for it. It is no use in attempting to make a profit in railroading by high rates. That course only builds up an opposition. The true plan is to make a profit by doing a large business at moderate rates, and look for increasing dividends from increased business resulting from the development of the country through which your line runs. That has been our policy hitherto, and would be in case we got possession of the roads of the United Companies under the lease.

With reference to the question of contesting the lease in the courts, Mr. Lombaert said: Its opponents will be very foolish if they don't contest it, if there is the least doubt of its validity. We will let them to do it. In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie road leased by us, we would not spend a dollar under it until it had been before the Supreme Court and decided valid. We should want the same certainty in this case.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Address Before the Society of Inquiry—Meeting of the Trustees—Rowdyism.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., June 27, 1871.

The change from the crowded streets and business of the city to a cool country home, for a few days recreation and interview with old friends, is generally very acceptable. The village of New Wilmington always looks charming at this season of the year, and the return of many of the former students and alumni, besides the visits from the friends of the students, to enjoy the closing exercises, make society more enjoyable and every one more cheerful. Commencement week is hailed with delight. Although many rumors have been circulated during the past year, prejudicial to the interests of the College, and calculated to impair its usefulness, yet the past year has been a prosperous one in an educational point of view. The students have been as numerous, the duties of the class-room as well performed, and the general order of all fully as good as has been known in the past decade of years. The graduating class numbered forty-five, thirty-one classical and fourteen scientific, the same proportion of ladies and gentlemen, but one of the fourteen ladies is a classical and one of the gentlemen a scientific graduate.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sabbath evening, June 25th, in the College Chapel, by Rev. Jos. H. Presley, of Erie. As Dr. Browne, the late President, dissolved his connection with the College some time since, and Dr. Vincent had resigned the Vice Presidency prior to Dr. B.'s resignation, we presume it devolved on this gentleman, who is President of the Board of Trustees, to preach the Baccalaureate. He chose as his text John 6, 27: "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." The substance of the sermon, which was an excellent one, we append in few words.

Christ recognizes man as being on earth for the accomplishment of a work; this is enduring. Every man, after due self-examination, is conscious of the fact. Christ's work for man to do is first to know His truth, and then to disseminate that truth. Part of this truth simply must not be the limit to which we confine ourselves, much as our own preferences or the fear of man may influence us, but all must be proclaimed. No error should be mixed with it as even the smallest taint will do some degree of injury or miration of the purity of the whole. By the truth, the individual man is to be renewed. When we put individual man is to be renewed. When we put forth an effort, it is Christ's work to disseminate the truth. The name or nature, principles or profession does not explain any one from this work. The splendid easy chair as being the most popular member of Allaire's church. It is supposed may judge from this, Mr. Parker holds a very enviable place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens here; for he had eighteen hundred and five majority over the highest of his competitors.

"The Daughters of Rebecca" are about to hold a festival, at which a hundred and fifty dollar watch will be presented to the most popular conductor or engineer; (the ladies be not present.) The watch is to be voted upon. Then we may look out for tall voting and a pleasant time. THOMAS.

HELIGOLAND.

The Island That England and Prussia are Contending About.

[Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.]

I see the Heligoland question has turned up again, and a few words of interest may not be without interest to your readers, for there is no place like it on the face of the earth. It is a tall, red hill, rising abruptly from the sea, and a sand bank on one side. On the sand, and part of the way up the hill, is the town, or rather village. It was inhabited, in former times, by pilots and wreckers, but now they have developed into bathing machines. Heligoland is the Margate of Hamburg. Thither stream the citizens of that rich city to gamble and—to bathe. Gambling was the first thing I was there, and to enjoy sea bathing. There is a regular season for both a season which sometimes many passengers that are brought to the steamer are obliged to sleep on board, and to go ashore again—the island being full. Every house available takes in lodgers; but then there are not many houses. The bathers number about 2,000 per day. A shed or island, which the governor, it will be remembered, some time ago stocked with rabbits, has been created bathing ground. The sand is the bank together, so that the Heligolanders became fishermen and talked of shaking off the British yoke. However, the rabbits were all shot, and the islanders were pacified, and nothing more was said of their yoke. The Board of Trustees commenced their meeting at 6 P. M. on Monday. As changes of some importance in the college have been anticipated for some time, their action is awaited with some impatience by the friends of the institution. To-day at 3 P. M. the anniversary address before the literary societies will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hare, of McKeesport. Of this and succeeding exercises I will write again. ALUMNUS.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

An express train was thrown from the track at Freeport, Me., on Monday, and George Chase and Albert Barron, railroad employees, killed. L. A. Larrabbee, a brakeman, had his leg broken. Four passenger and five baggage cars were wrecked.

Miss Harriet B. Whitehouse, daughter of Bishop Whitehouse, died suddenly in Chicago, Monday evening.

At Mount Morris, Wis., last Friday evening, two young ladies, Carrie Olsen and Susan Cave, were drowned while bathing. George Tracy lost his life in attempting to rescue them.

In April, United States Marshal Hastings, of the Northern District of Ohio, received information that a considerable amount of counterfeit greenbacks, National bank notes and fractional currency were being circulated in Northern Ohio and Eastern Indiana, and that a large gang of operators were engaged in it. Two of the most skillful detectives in the secret service department were detailed to assist Hastings in the matter. During the past two months they have been engaged in working up the case, and have succeeded in tracking out the gang. Arrests have been made from time to time until several of the ringleaders, some of the most desperate characters in that part of the country have been arrested. James Monroe Bissel of Alliance; Wm. H. Hair, of Bucyrus; Andrew Jackson Burt, of Van Wert; John T. Hickman, Christopher C. Brady and George W. Shawen, of Marion; George Fedrick, of Dunkirk, Indiana; Mathew A. Boyd, of New Cumberland, Ohio; Samuel Bivers, Harry Horner, Joe Warren, and other well known rascals, have been arrested, and a large amount of counterfeit money was obtained. Shawen informed on his confederates, and gave valuable information. Among the names disclosed by him were those of the Government detectives who were at work at Fort Wayne, who had successfully ingratiated themselves into the confidence of the counterfeiters.

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* special says: Governor Hays to-day appointed Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, Andrew Ray, of Trumbull county, and Benjamin M. Skinner, of Pomeroy, commissioners of Mines, under the recent act of the Ohio Legislature. They will organize on the 6th of July.

The workmen at the Lehigh Colliery, near Shenandoah, have suspended operations because three of the men employed are not members of the Miners' Benevolent Association.

An unknown man was killed at the depot in Indianapolis yesterday. A ticket for Mansfield, O., and seventy five cents in money were found on his person.

The Government officers have been making another raid on the illicit distilleries in Franklin, Lincoln and neighboring counties in Tennessee, and seized a number of stills and a quantity of spirits, but made few arrests.

The shoe box manufactury and saw mill of Libbey, Varney & Co., at Wolfborough, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000, not insured. Two men named Elliott and Goodwin have been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the property.

A party of desperadoes got into a fight on Monday, in Ray county, Mo., on Saturday last. One of them, named Brice, killed two others, one named Reeves, with a huge knife. Brice was arrested and locked up, but during the night was taken out by a party of citizens and hanged to a tree.

The steamer Victoria was burned yesterday at the wharf at Lindsay, Ontario. Loss $12,000; insured.

Hon. Amos Robbins, late State Senator from Middlesex county, N. J., and a prominent Democratic politician, died at his home in New Brunswick yesterday morning.

The examination of Mrs. Gertrude Engle, charged with administering medicine with a view to producing an abortion on Emily Robinson, the girl whom D. Davidson, of St. Louis, is said to have seduced, began yesterday in the Court of Criminal Correction. The court room was densely crowded, many women being present. Drs. Johnson and Paller testified to the condition of Miss Robinson and the cause of her death. Mrs. Dr. Roberts, of 96 Berk. Brooklyn, testified to the condition of Miss Robinson when she came to the hospital, and gave some of the dying confessions of the girl, which we published out. The examination will be continued today.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1871.

ANTI-INCOME TAX MOVEMENT.

Judge Barnard to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the collection of income tax. The application was made by Daniel C. Robbins, of that city. This is the first case presented under the auspices of the Brooklyn Anti-Income Tax Association.

THE SANGGERFEST.

The Sangerfest delegates to-day voted unanimously to hold the next festival in Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF A BROKER.

The trial of William O'Kell, a broker of this city, for receiving bonds and securities stolen from a Norwalk, Connecticut, bank in 1869, began to-day before Judge Gardozo. The cashier of the Stayvesant bank testified to having bought from O'Kell, in October, 1869, most of the bonds whose numbers corresponded with those stolen, and with those stolen from the bank. O'Kell occupied part of the basement under the Ocean bank in this city at the time it was robbed.

POLITICAL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 27.—Much indignation is expressed here by Republicans at the proposition to disfranchise Portsmouth in the Legislature by sending home the representatives of the First and Second wards, on the pretense of lack of votes.

FROM ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The Political Outlook—The Crops—Manufacturers and Transient Prospects—A Bad Place for Tipplers—Church Festivals—Who the Most Popular Men Are.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., June 26, 1871.

It may not be wholly uninteresting to the thousands of your readers who seldom leave the "Iron City" to hear a word occasionally from the little towns of Ohio, as to what is transpiring in the rural villages of this great State, of the prospects of farmers as to abundant crops, and the political feeling and preparation in view of the fall election.

Of course the Union people here rest satisfied that the gallant Gen. Noyes will be re-nominated for the Gubernatorial chair over the brave Colonel who is and who is not the candidate of the *departing* disciples of the much lamented and lately deceased C. L. Vallandigham; and the Democrats themselves feel very little hope that Judge Allen will obtain even a respectable race. It is universally conceded that the "candidate by mistake" will be badly beaten.

Politicians here (many of whom ate good and capable men,) who desire to serve the people by discharging the duties and receiving the emoluments of office, are very busy among their friends in their efforts to secure nominations. It is supposed that the vote on the candidates for the Senate in this district will be very close, as the present incumbent, Judge Freese, and his opponent, ex-Judge J. H. Tripp, of Carroll County, are both very popular men and sound lawyers.

The crops through this region promise an abundant harvest; wheat excellent, potatoes and corn growing apace, the oats, which a few weeks back were very short, are now stretching wonderfully by reasons of the copious showers and excellent growing weather.

Business and manufacturing flourish well, considering the dull time of the year which this month always is in these parts. The "Alliance Rail Mill" is running to its full capacity day and night. This "Alliance White Lead Factory," Coates & Gray's Rake manufactory and other establishments are "doing a good season;" and Messrs. Mansbard & Morgan, of your city, are about to occupy their new buildings for the manufacture of steam hammers; while the merchants and traders generally are doing well. And who will say that morality and religion are not in the ascendant in this thriving town, when he learns that Town Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of distilled, brewed or fermented liquors, by the drink; and that all the churches, Disciples, Presbyterians, Methodists and Catholics, have had strawberry festivals, and all have been very successful—the last mentioned denomination the most so. At each of these festivals some article of value was presented to the most popular gentleman of the town, in his professional calling. At the Presbyterian festival, Frank M. Kerr, of the Arlington House, took the prize cake, as he was voted to be the most genial and popular hotel keeper, and the Arlington Hotel the best house in town. And, indeed, Frank and the Arlington deserve high encomiums for their treated, or where they can feel more comfortably at home, much as our own preferences may can meet his guests with a more cheerful smile than Frank, or one that can better cater for their tastes. At the festival Mr. John Urmy, the popular editor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was presented with a fine and valuable gold watch, chain and key, having been voted the most popular engineer that runs the "iron horse" over the rails in these parts. And Mr. Urmy, he may well be proud of such easy chair as being the most popular member of Allaire's church. It is supposed may judge from this, Mr. Parker holds a very enviable place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens here; for he had eighteen hundred and five majority over the highest of his competitors.

"The Daughters of Rebecca" are about to hold a festival, at which a hundred and fifty dollar watch will be presented to the most popular conductor or engineer; (the ladies be not present.) The watch is to be voted upon. Then we may look out for tall voting and a pleasant time. THOMAS.

HELIGOLAND.

The Island That England and Prussia are Contending About.

[Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.]

I see the Heligoland question has turned up again, and a few words of interest may not be without interest to your readers, for there is no place like it on the face of the earth. It is a tall, red hill, rising abruptly from the sea, and a sand bank on one side. On the sand, and part of the way up the hill, is the town, or rather village. It was inhabited, in former times, by pilots and wreckers, but now they have developed into bathing machines. Heligoland is the Margate of Hamburg. Thither stream the citizens of that rich city to gamble and—to bathe. Gambling was the first thing I was there, and to enjoy sea bathing. There is a regular season for both a season which sometimes many passengers that are brought to the steamer are obliged to sleep on board, and to go ashore again—the island being full. Every house available takes in lodgers; but then there are not many houses. The bathers number about 2,000 per day. A shed or island, which the governor, it will be remembered, some time ago stocked with rabbits, has been created bathing ground. The sand is the bank together, so that the Heligolanders became fishermen and talked of shaking off the British yoke. However, the rabbits were all shot, and the islanders were pacified, and nothing more was said of their yoke. The Board of Trustees commenced their meeting at 6 P. M. on Monday. As changes of some importance in the college have been anticipated for some time, their action is awaited with some impatience by the friends of the institution. To-day at 3 P. M. the anniversary address before the literary societies will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hare, of McKeesport. Of this and succeeding exercises I will write again. ALUMNUS.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Are handling all kinds of groceries.

WHEN freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the gale,
Inscribed thereon in letters bright
Was, take P., D. & Co.'s cream ale.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prussian Army Corps System Adopted by France—List of Candidates of the Central Republican Committee with Gambetta at the Head—Liberal Catholicism Denounced by the Pope—Release of the Fenian Burke—Decree of Emperor William Consolidating the Army of Occupation—King Victor Emanuel Going to Rome—Austrian Finances, &c., &c.

Change in the French Army—List of Republican Candidates—Gambetta to Make a Speech.

PARIS, June 27.—The Prussian army corps system has been adopted by France.

It is said that the Long Champs review is fixed for Thursday next.

A great effort is being made in Belgium to obtain subscriptions to the French loan.

Gambetta returned to Bordeaux on Sunday, and will shortly deliver a speech on the reorganization of France. Gambetta adheres to the views of Louis Blanc.

The Central Republican Committee has prepared its list of candidates to be supported at the election on the 2d of July. The list is known to be headed, by permission, with the name of Gambetta.

The Pope Denounces Liberal Catholicism.

VERSAILLES, June 27.—The Pope, in his reply to the address of sympathy from the French Catholics, praises the zeal they exhibited in the cause of the church and of himself, and denounces liberal Catholicism as an evil as formidable as the revolution of 1789.

M. Thiers has issued a decree providing for the establishment of a legion of mobilized guard armies to maintain order in Versailles. The legion is to be composed of a squadron of cavalry and eight companies of infantry.

The Fenian Burke Released.

LONDON, June 27.—The Fenian convict Burke has been released from imprisonment, upon the condition that he report yearly to the magistrates.

The Army of Occupation of France.

BERLIN, June 27.—Emperor William has decreed a dissolution of the present army combinations in France, and the formation of all German troops into one combination, called the army of occupation of France, of which Gen. Manteuffel is appointed commander.

Austrian Finances.

VIENNA, June 27.—At the session of the Austrian delegation yesterday, the Minister of Finance announced that all financial requirements of the Government for the next year would be met by the estimates already laid before Parliament, and that the small anticipated deficit in the revenues the present year would possibly be covered. The discussion of the army bill will begin to-day. The Upper House has adopted the budget for 1871.

The Transfer of the Italian Capital.

Special to the World.]

FLORENCE, June 27.—The King will not go to Rome on the first of July, nor will the promised transfer of the Capital occur on that date. October first is now named as the earliest date of transfer. In diplomatic circles it is believed the transfer will never be made.

King Victor Emanuel Going to Rome.

FLORENCE, June 27.—King Victor Emanuel leaves here to-morrow for Naples; thence he will proceed to Rome, and will remain there under the auspices of the Prince of Piedmont during the Grand Exhibition of the Fine Arts.

While in Rome he is to join Prince Humbert in the inauguration of the ride practice meeting.

The Miners' Strike Ended—Satisfactory—German Fire Raging in Sheffield.

LONDON, June 27.—The miners on the strike in South Wales now number 9,000, and there seems to be at present no prospect of a settlement of the difficulties between the companies.

A subterraneous fire is known to be raging at Sheffield, and fears are entertained that it will in the end collery which extends to the very center of the town.

The Hungarian Delegation.

PESTH, June 27.—In the Hungarian Delegation today one of the Ministers, in replying to some criticism upon Count Roest's foreign policy, said that he was on friendly terms with the Powers, and Turkey as should occasion any disquietude on the part of Austria.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 27.—The steamer Ville de Paris, Alvasinia and City of Brooklyn, from New York, and the Caspian, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 27.—Consols 92½. Bonds—5-20s of 62, 90½; of 65, 90½; of 67, 90½; 10-40s, 89¼. FRANKFORT, June 27.—5-20s of 62, 90½.

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes 58 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Cotton dull; middling upland 8¾d.

California wheat 11s 6d; red spring 10s 7d@10s 9d; winter 11s 4d. Cheese 59s 6d.

The Outlook of the Iron Trade.

Mr. Wm. E. S. Baker, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Manufacturers' Association, and also Treasurer of the Duncannon Iron Company, in a letter to the *Iron Age*, gives statistics of the cost of iron and the prices of labor, from 1861 to 1871, averaged for the whole country, and also for the mines in Central Pennsylvania in close proximity to coal and ore, and in respect to merchant bar iron the average of mills in the Schuylkill region, not far from pig iron, but more distant from soft coal. The result is that both pig and bar iron is below the average cost for the whole State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Baker says a ton of raw material, ore, coal or limestone, will cost in the ground as little now as in 1861, while more to-day than it did twenty-five years ago, while the total cost of pig iron has about doubled in that time, having increased from $14 25 in 1850, to $29 68 in 1871. Nearly the whole of the increase is for labor, the mining, transportation, and in making the materials into the saleable product, so that while in Pennsylvania pig iron is costing about $28 a ton, in Great Britain the cost is less than half of that, and even that yields a large benefit to the manufacturer, by reason of the difference in the cost of labor. In this connection Mr. Baker suggests a question of vital importance to every manufacturer and workman in the United States, viz: Is it possible for two countries so intimately related in business as are Great Britain and the United States to continue for a long period to produce the same article at so great a difference in cost? He thinks that there must and will be an approximation of cost in the two countries, either by a large advance in the wages paid American labor, or an advance in foreign labor, unless home labor shall have increased protection. To advance labor abroad would be but to lessen the heavy profits of the iron manufacturer. To reduce labor in this country, when it is conceded that the iron manufacturers are making little or no profit, would be to decrease the comforts and privileges of our workmen. The alternative would be to withdraw capital from the iron manufacture for some more stable and profitable branch of industry, to the depreciation if not ruin of the agricultural and other surrounding districts depending on iron.

Mr. Baker further says the reduction of $2 per ton on the duty upon pig iron has done much to demoralize the iron business. Just about enough iron has been sent here at the reduced duty to break down our market, and neither the Welsh nor the Scotch manufacturers already heavy profits of the aristocratic manufacturers of the old country. The reduction of the tariff in 1867 resulted disastrously, as will be remembered by many. To save workmen actual suffering, the iron masters of Pennsylvania printed and circulated due bills, redeemable months afterwards, in amounts of ten cents and upwards. *Free Trade* had such effect then, and it will have such effect again. The only remedy is to be found in increased duty upon iron and all other products of foreign labor which compete directly with the products of American labor. A certainty of the present state of affairs, Mr. Baker thinks, will soon prove the correctness of his views, above sketched, and produce in this country what is to be greatly dreaded, the prostration and perhaps degradation of American labor.

THE National Convention of Engineers, to meet in New York this week, will be a very important body. Delegates are expected from all portions of the civilized world, energetic preparations having been made by the engineers of England, France, Germany and Italy to attend at this time.

School of Design.

Now that the present school year draws to a close we would desire to draw the attention of the public to the School of Design, one of our numerous educational institutions. Already quite a number of teachers have gone out from this place, and are giving instructions in the other institutions of learning in the city and elsewhere. We would name the Pennsylvania Female College, Sewell Institute, Methodist Female College, High School, Bowman Institute, &c., and we hope soon to see the system introduced into the public schools, for in the new city, so that even in this branch of public instruction our country may not be behind others.

During the past year seventy-nine pupils have been receiving instructions in this school in different departments, and it is thus showing a yearly advancement in the growth of the school. We desire to see this a continuously prosperous institution, where not only the people can be well taught, not only in ornamental and refined arts, but that which is really useful for the practical duties of life; and in the coming year we trust many will avail themselves of the opportunities here afforded.

The Heath Zonaves.

Friday morning has been fixed as the time for the departure of the Heath Zonaves on their tour of the principal cities of the East. During the past week and thus far on the present, hard work and strict discipline has been the order, and the proficiency attained is thought to be all that can be desired. The uniforms got forth by them. This evening, on the occasion of their drill, the champion flag, a gift of the citizens of the two cities, will be presented with appropriate ceremonies. Their first stopping place will be Canton, where they will be the guests of Hon. Cassius Burt, and will be proceed to Indianapolis and Chicago.

THE begin to the watering places will soon commence, since the hot weather has again set in. Those who cannot divert themselves thus fashionably must content themselves to spend the heated term in the cities. Preparations are on the tapis. But, go or stay, all should repair to the Opera Hal House, 64 Fifth avenue, buy one of Donaley's *redacted* hats, and lay in a supply of his elegant furnishing goods. Everything requisite for comfort and appearance can be found in the extensive stock, which is constantly receiving accessions of the latest novelties. Should our Baltimore visitors need new ties, or should their Pittsburgh friends desire to present them with one of those useful articles, we cordially recommend a visit to friend Donaley.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.—The commencement exercises of this institution take place this morning at ten o'clock in St. Peter's Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. John F. Spaulding deliver an address. The public are invited to be present.

BRICK.—The Gard Brick Company are turning out daily 50,000

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Believue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
. B. FL ACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Civil Service Commission recently appointed by the President, meets to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring information relative to the Civil Service, and perfecting a plan of procedure, after which it will adjourn until October. It is understood that the Commissioners will make their inquiry as exhaustive as possible under the act authorizing it. It would have been good for the country had their powers been sufficiently comprehensive to justify any expectation of a radical reform, but if they do nothing more than demonstrate the necessity of elevating the standards of character and capacity on the part of our public servants, and of changing the methods of their appointment, they will have conferred a real service upon the country. The responsibility will thereafter rest with Congress and the Administration.

MR. JAMES MCGUNNEGLE was yesterday nominated for the office of County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of WM. H. MCGEE. This result was generally anticipated, as Mr. MCGUNNEGLE came within ten votes of making the nomination at the session of the same convention on the 6th instant. The convention was almost full, there being one hundred and four votes cast. The number cast at the first session was one hundred and twelve, only eight more than at the present session. The balloting was *viva voce*, so that the friends of each of the candidates had a fair chance, and Mr. MCGUNNEGLE was nominated by a vote of more than two to one over his principal opponent, Mr. CLARK. The nomination was made unanimous, with but two or three dissenting votes: and Mr. MCGUNNEGLE takes his place upon the ticket under circumstances which will command for him the full party vote.

OUR suggestion that the introduction of the Vice Presidency, rather the fitness and claims of SIMON CAMERON for the nomination on the ticket with Gen. GRANT, into the pending canvass in Pennsylvania, might not be a wise step for acquiring strength for the Republican ticket, is met by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* with the remark that it is of no consequence what the COMMERCIAL and those who with it do not favor Mr. CAMERON, think or do—the declaration of the "organ" being in effect that he and the Republican ticket can get along without them. In referring to the subject at all we had no other object than the harmony and success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania this fall. There will be small motives, however, for such efforts in future, if they are to be met in the spirit of the "organ." Is it, then, the determination that the present canvass shall be fought over Mr. CAMERON as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination? So in effect says the "organ," and those who protest ever so mildly, and in the sincerest desire for harmony and success, are served only with kicks and insults.

THE people of the United States will be considerably disappointed should the statements now made respecting the improbability of a visit this season from the Grand Duke ALEXIS of Russia, turn out to be correct. His arrival has been so confidently looked for, and such a general feeling of personal and public interest has been manifested concerning the young Prince, that the surrender or postponement of his intentions will give rise to unfeigned regret. We are not, however, to be altogether without the pleasure of seeing a royal personage. The Supreme King of Siam is about to set out on his travels, which are to include the United States. His Majesty, whose name is PRA BART SOMDET PRA PARAMENDR MAHA MONGKUT PRA CHOM KLAU CHAU YA HUA, is a warm admirer of America and Americans, and on the occasion of the late visit of Mr. SEWARD and party to his Capital, treated them with royal hospitality. He is said to be an enlightened ruler, reading and speaking the English language with fluency, contributing occasionally to an Anglo-Siamese journal, and subscribing regularly to a semi-weekly New York paper. In addition to this Eastern monarch we are to have the pleasure of a visit from THAKOMBAU, king of the Cannibal Islands, on which the United States holds a mortgage as security for the payment of damages for the killing and eating of the crew of an American whale-ship. We believe that his Majesty comes for the purpose of settling the little bill. It is possible, however, that this latter visit may be deferred for a time. The latest intelligence from his dominions is to the effect that a revolt has broken out among a number of rival clans, and that the captives taken in the battles which have ensued are regularly served up for dinner to the captors. This has compelled THAKOMBAU, who is a converted cannibal, to take the field against his subjects. Should he succeed in quelling the disturbance, he will probably visit this country immediately afterwards. For the sake of the hearty and honest masses, who would rejoice to show the Grand Duke ALEXIS in what honor the United States holds his country, for its friendship during our years of trouble, we trust his proposed visit will be paid, and for the sake of the innumerable FLORA MCFLIMSEYS, to whom royalty is more than manhood, we are very glad that they are not to be deprived of the pleasure of looking upon a live King.

WHITHER digging Dutch Gap canals, exploding powder ships at Fort Fisher, attacking FARNSWORTH in the House, or skewering GARRET DAVIS in the Senate Chamber, General BUTLER is always a man of original modes of thought and processes of procedure. His latest exhibition of this distinguishing element of his character occurred the other day at his home in Gloucester, Mass., where, upon the occasion of the dedication of a new town hall, he delivered an address, in which, among other startling things, he declared his belief that the final fall of the Paris Commune had "rolled back the tide of republican liberty in Europe for years and years, if not forever," and expressed his regret that "this thought had hardly yet obtained a place in the minds of the American people." We sincerely trust it never will obtain a foothold among us. Names are not things, General. If a rose by any other name will smell as sweet—disguised by whatever smooth sounding euphemisms, a bloody horror will smell as foul. Madame ROLAND understood the nature of her countrymen far better than yourself, General, and she went to the scaffold moaning, "O Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!" During the last seventy-five or eighty years, the people of Paris have been nourished on wordy fictions that mean absolutely nothing. Liberty, glory, universal suffrage, the nation, the solidarity of peoples—these have been the catchwords which have sent France more than half way on the road to perdition. General BUTLER, we fear, confounds liberty with license. A nation is not necessarily free when it does what it likes, but only when it does what it ought. "Local self government?" Well. The Communists started out by deposing GOD through a show of hands. The fact is that the real meaning of the word liberty is not known among the masses in France, and that they are themselves ignorant of what they really need. Every Frenchman has a dash of the tiger in him. That which he raged for in the days of MARAT, DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, he rages for equally now. What is it? He joins a club, and spouts of liberty, fraternity and equality. He betakes himself to massacre, murdering alike the hated "aristocrats" and his fellow sans culottes. He tries the lantern, the guillotine, new constitutions, the abolition of religion, every theoretic madness and every practical abomination of which it is possible to conceive—but he does not find that which he lacks. What is it, General? You call it "local self government." We call it by one word—conscience. Which is right? Is it an outward want of society, or an inward need of the soul?

HELIGOLAND.

One can easily believe in the excitement said to have been produced in Great Britain by the report of a correspondence between the Cabinets of London and Berlin on the subject of Heligoland. Without doubt a correspondence of the kind has taken place; it is, however, not so certain that it had the unpleasant and unsatisfactory termination ascribed to it by the Tory newspapers. An attempt on the part of Germany to acquire a British possession, made so soon after the conclusion of the war with France, an attempt alleged to have been offensively made and indignantly repelled, seemed a remarkable justification of the fears which Tory writers and politicians had been industriously laboring to excite in the British mind for many months. In Captain HAMLEY's prophetic description of the Battle of Dorking, details are managed with admirable skill, and the event which never happened is certainly invested with much of the *vraisemblance* of reality. Probably few English people, blessed with any imagination, read the celebrated Blackwood paper without feeling many a thrill of horror, while those whose political sympathies and antipathies were gratified by it, found in its prognostications a full justification of anxieties often declared. No wonder that some agitation has followed the report that the "terrible Count" had not only asked but impolitely asked for the surrender of one of those outlying patches of British territory which form so important an element in British power and glory. Certainly it does not appear that the Count selected a favorable season for opening up negotiations on the subject. However, during the late war with France, the value of Heligoland to Germany was made very clearly manifest, and the desire to make sure of its peaceful acquisition as soon as possible, is very natural. Only forty-six miles from the German coast and commanding the months of four German rivers, the Eider, Elbe, Weser and Jahde, the island geographically belongs to Germany. Its few inhabitants who are Frisians, are more closely connected with Germany than with England. Derived by England from Denmark, it was formerly held by the latter power simply in virtue of Denmark's connection with Schleswig-Holstein. As Schleswig-Holstein is now held by Germany, German logic infers confidently that Heligoland, its former appendage, legitimately belongs now to Germany. Germans farther allege that the island, unnecessary to the defense of England, is a standing threat to Germany so long as it remains in the possession of a foreign power. If the island had been held by Germany during the late war the French could not have blockaded the North German coast, as is evident to any person who looks at the map. Another argument offered by the Germans in support of their claim is a reason which admits of no answer and which more than any other argument used serves to invest the question with danger to the Peace of Europe. This argument is national dignity; they say that self-respect forbids them to permit so important a strategical position to remain in the possession of any foreign power. As we suggested a few days ago, Heligoland is to the new empire what Gibraltar is to Spain, and while in virtue of her more superiority, England may hold that fortress, the mere pretense of relative superiority can not be alleged as warrant for retaining a position essential to the safety of Germany.

These arguments must be admitted to make out a pretty strong case in favor of the German claim. Indeed, they are so forcible as to give considerable probability to the statement in late German newspapers that Mr. GLADSTONE and his Cabinet are well disposed towards the surrender. In the meantime the Tory journals having heard of BISMARCK's proposition, are doing all they can to excite the popular mind against the measure. No doubt with them originated the story that the correspondence on the subject has already taken an offensive and warlike tone. In the way of argument, while conceding that Heligoland is neither a part of England nor necessary to its defense against purely military and non-naval power, they insist that it is needed as the farthest outside station for the channel fleet, and that in anticipation of the projected ship-canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, the island must be retained as a defense against an obvious peril. The contingency to be dreaded is that in case of war, a fleet assembled in the Baltic might suddenly form a union with a fleet assembled at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, for the invasion of England. Then might follow the battle of Dorking.

In fact, this question of the transfer of Heligoland from England to Germany is one of the most interesting subjects of the time. The party who wish England to continue or to become a great military power, capable of holding her own and holding up her head as formerly, are right in resisting the transfer. But different views of policy will probably prevail in the adjustment of the negotiations said to be on foot. It is believed that Mr. GLADSTONE will advocate the surrender of the island, with arguments founded on the comparative inutility of its possession, and on the importance, not to say the necessity of cultivating the friendship of Germany. Gratified in this matter, Germany will be able to render England invaluable services in other directions.

OUR latest London files contain elaborate accounts of the debates in the English House of Lords upon the High Commission Treaty, on the occasion of Earl RUSSELL's resolution of protest against the retrospective section of the treaty, with regard to the duty of neutrals. The real gist of RUSSELL's speech was not so much in actual opposition to the rule in question, as in vindication of his own official conduct in the case of the *Alabama*. The reflection that this should have been made the subject of international arbitration had evidently wounded his *amor patria*, and made him feel sore. The debate was interesting, but developed nothing particularly new. The reference of Earl GRANVILLE to General SCHENCK and to this country, however, was so hearty and sincere, that we cannot refrain from quoting it. He said:

"And if I may add one word in the hearing of one who may possibly be now present in the House who of late has acted a distinguished part, and who, by his own influence and the influence of his countrymen, contributed largely to the successful issue of the labors of the Commission—one who has lately arrived among us eminently on a mission of peace, I should like to be able to say, on the part of Her Majesty's government, and, I may add, of the country at large, that we deeply regret to him and to the American Government for the disposition they have shown in this matter."

It is pleasant to know that English statesmen take such large and comprehensive views of the question. So long as this spirit is cultivated on both sides, there is very little likelihood that any serious difficulty will arise between the two countries.

WITHIN a few days from ninety to a hundred millions of dollars will be paid out to the people in the shape of interest money on National, State and other securities. A considerable portion of this large amount will undoubtedly find its way back again into other securities of a similar character, the anticipation of which will tend to strengthen the stock market generally. It is probable that several additional millions will be subscribed to the new government loan, although in the selection of securities for re-investment, money holders will choose those classes which are most attractive, always, of course, providing that they look safe. The bulk of these interest payments will probably go into railroad stocks and bonds. A number of new enterprises are in the market, at favorable rates, some of them offering peculiar advantages to investors; while there are many reasons for believing that, with the adoption of the narrow gauge system, the country is entering on an era of development which can hardly fail to insure the financial prosperity of these undertakings. With the July payments we shall look to see a new impetus given to the financial and commercial activities of the whole country.

"If you will all only go wrong and feel sorry for it, you will go to heaven," said Indian Tom on a California gallows which hereby took his departure—*Boston Post.*

We will go no nearer heaven exactly where Democracy got the idea of its new departure, but now we see how it arose. It is the very inspiration of the gallows. Well, the country will keep that party in suspense only until the fall of next year, but even that time is too long—hang it!

THE New York *Herald* says: "Private information from sources absolutely reliable leaves us no room to doubt that the leaders of the Catholic world are deeply exercised about the next Papal conclave and the probable successor of PIUS IX. in the chair of St. Peter."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It having been found on trial that very few of the agricultural implements used in the North are perfectly adapted to culture in the South, the ingenious mechanics and planters in the South, it is stated, making a virtue of necessity, set about inventing agricultural implements suited to the cultivation of the crops of that region, and the records of the Patent Office during the last two years, exhibited a most gratifying result, showing that the applications for patents for agricultural implements from the former slave States have risen from two per cent. to about thirty per cent., of all the cases filed. The yield of the cotton under the improved methods of culture, it is stated, is greater than was ever before known.

Prominent business men of New York and Brooklyn express the belief that from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be required for the building of the East river bridge and its "approaches," or viaducts, together with the purchase of the avenues which will be required, the cost involved in destroying the buildings, and the construction of the new and more massive ones. The Brooklyn managers appear to see no way out of the dilemma but by urging the early consolidation of that city with New York, and some confidently assert that this consolidation will long precede the completion of the bridge.

It is suggested that the practical attention now being given to meteorological phenomena, by the War Department at Washington, will include a collection of the data which go to show the effects, good or ill, of the lightning rods erected under the ordinary models.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and strongly suggestive of the diffuse character of Austrian nationality, that on board the Austrian frigate Novera, now visiting our waters, with a crew of five hundred and twenty men, not less than seven different languages are spoken. The tongues of the quarter decks, of course, German, but the orders are given by subordinate officers in the different tongues spoken by the polyglot crew.

A Cincinnati riverman contemplates building a new steamboat, and the cost of fuel entering largely into the expense of running a boat, he desires to economize in this one item. With a view to carrying out this object, he has been reading the circulars and advertisements in newspapers to learn all the latest improvements in machinery. He says he has seen a boiler advertised which saves 45 per cent. of fuel, a valve which saves 25 per cent., a governor which saves 18 per cent., a grate which saves 12 per cent., and a lubricator which saves 6 per cent. Total 101 per cent. Combining all these improvements he argues that an engine would run itself, and produce a balance of fuel for culinary purposes.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nilsson, it is stated, performed the rôle of gunner, at the recent regatta at New York, in saluting the yachts as they passed quarantine and also in firing off one of the large guns at Fort Hamilton.

Count Moltke, it is rumored in Berlin, has expressed his resolution to the Emperor William to decline the present of a million of thalers, which it is intended by the Federal Council and the majority of the Reichstag to bestow upon him.

Count von Beust, it is said, is soon to be made a prince of the Austrian empire, and his new prospective honors are very unfavorably received by his many political enemies at the court of Vienna, who have tried in vain to alienate from him the affection of Francis Joseph.

The London *Court Journal* says: A charming anecdote, worthy of the ancient days of chivalry, is being whispered about among the higher circles in London. It seems that one of our young Catholic heroes of high life, always a great admirer of the Empress Eugenie, paid a visit to Chiselhurst, last week, previous to his departure for Paris. "What can I bring your Majesty from Babylon?"—the name by which the doomed city is always designated now by the Ultramontane party—said the young nobleman, as he bent low over Her Majesty's fair hand. "Nothing," replied the Empress sadly, then suddenly correcting her speech, said, quickly, "Yes, there is one thing I should love, Rose—a rose from the garden of the Tuileries!" The young man promised to execute this apparently easy commission, and departed in sadness. On Friday he reappeared at Chiselhurst with a case of purple morocco in his hand, which he reverently presented on bended knee to the Empress. It was the Golden Rose, gift of the Pope to Her Majesty, that he had brought "from the Tuileries." How he had obtained it, or through what long course of adventure he had passed in the quest willing to part with it, will never be known, nor yet at what sacrifice it was obtained, but the loyalty of the illustrious lady on beholding it, and paradoxable the feeling which induces her to hope that it will bring a blessing to bed in her house, and stay the wrath of heaven. It had always formed a part of the altar decorations of the chapel at the Tuileries.

The Imperial Exile at Chiselhurst.

One who has the privilege of becoming acquainted with the social doings there thus describes, in the London *Court Journal*, the Emperor Napoleon's life at Chiselhurst: "During the forenoon all is silent in the mansion. The Empress, after prayers, breakfasts with the Prince Imperial, who then walks out in the park for a short time, the rule of resuming his studies in the morning being broken through during the indisposition of the Emperor, to whom the society of his son is the chief solace in his exile. The Prince remains with his father during the whole process of the toilet, then assists at his late breakfast, which, contrary to the custom of the Tuileries, he takes alone. During this time the communication between father and son is maintained with interest and affection. The boy has cheered and soothed the bodily pain and mental agony of this Emperor, who is sometimes seen to smile as the former recounts his experiences of England, and the English, and offers judgment according to his lights concerning the habits of French boys as compared with those of England. When the Emperor leaves his own apartment, the Prince Imperial regains his studies. Monsieur Mocquard declares that already the glory of the day is over, although he feels the necessity of the separation for a while. The morning's report of the state of Paris is still furnished by Pietri, but is never once alluded to. Even the Empress herself never asks for a venture an opinion on the subject. She has her own reporters, and is always prepared for the event before it happens. What has struck the Emperor in the general family most of all is the comparative solitude in which he is left. He misses the works to. There is nothing touching in the solitary walk taken by the Emperor up and down the avenue leaning on his cane, and stopping every now and then to remove the pebbles from his path, according to the habit of all men engaged in deep thought. His Majesty has grown much fatter since his arrival at Chiselhurst. But he walks with far more ease than on his first arrival in England, and now only requires the arm of a friend to help him up the steps of the hall door of the mansion."

Philadelphia Steamship Efforts.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Our steamship efforts have been subjects of ridicule with our commercial rivals. But they are not destined long to be so, and those who wish to know what our future in this respect is to be, have only to look at our uniform success in other matters. Our Southern mail lines have been completely successful, and that the Liverpool line will be as, is assured in advance. Our Board of Trade proposes then to establish a line to Germany. The fact is, our views are no broad and comprehensive as they held as in any other. We are now strong enough to carry out our plans, and we mean to do it. Our iron and coal trades are reviving. The export of produce is rapidly advancing. Yet we like to hear of our "shilling commerce." We always feel better it will retain somebody, and the more it does so, the more chance there is of stimulating the sluggards to action.

Prospective Large Hog Crop.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The corn crop promises a most abundant yield all over the North and West, and a very good yield in the corn-growing regions of the Southern States; so that 20 to 25 cents in first hands will be a high price, when it has been this year from 35 to 50 cents. In consequence of this vast supply, which will hardly pay to market in full, the hog crop promises to be extraordinarily large, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, so greatly reduced that mess pork, which has been held at $22 to $25, and from that figure down to $16, will fall very considerably below the latter figure. Already the provision dealers of Chicago, who are proverbially sharp in trade, are offering to make contracts for delivery a year hence at $14 and under, consequently the planter's supply of rebate will not cost much more than half as much as was paid in the early part of 1871.

More than two hundred years ago the French Jesuits sent out their missionaries to select three sites, on the great lakes and the Mississippi river, for the establishment of missions for the conversion of the Indians of the Northwest, which, by the facilities offered for access to the surrounding country, might also serve as a rendezvous for the brave and hardy Frenchmen engaged in the hazardous enterprise of trapping and trading with the Indians. One of the sites then selected is now the city of Detroit; the second is the city of Prairie du Chien, and the third is the location of the village of De Pere—the subject of the present sketch. De Pere is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the Fox river, which supplies the village with an unlimited water power—with a fall of over seven feet. The village is beautifully located on the margin of the above noble stream, more than half a mile in width, with an average depth of channel eighteen feet, while the country back of it rises gradually at from ten rods from the river, until, at the distance of one mile, it attains a height of about sixty feet, and is covered with forests of oak, maple, elm, hickory, pine, and cedar. At the southern end of this site, running across the river, is a beautiful series of rapids, which attract immense quantities of fish, yielding a bountiful supply of that article at all seasons. These rapids were so much admired that the settlement was named after them and the holy fathers, and called "Les Rapids des Peres," which designation it retained until the State of Wisconsin was created out of the Northwest territory, when in want of important business to engage the attention of the Legislature gave an opportunity to enact that the county should be entitled De Pere.—*Madison Wis.) Journal.*

A WESTERN journal, in summing up the business outlook, from every standpoint, says: "Trade of all kinds will revive—cost of production in manufactures will decline, except perhaps in cotton and woolen goods—and though prices will also decline as a necessary consequence, yet consumption will be increased in an inverse ratio. The profit per cent. will be greater, and, under the increased consumption, will be greater absolutely. Consequently all classes in the community may look forward with confidence, but not recklessly, to a season of active business at reasonable compensation.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain in a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion, in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

What May be Expected of Butler.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It is impossible that General Butler should not make a new departure of some sort the coming political season. There is a law of the members in his case that forbids him to remain stagnant or continue consistent, above the period of an ordinary human gestation. He may confidently be expected to "break cover" from his present position before many moons. Whether it will be his long considered bid upon Massachusetts for the Governorship, with the marshaling of the labor reform and prohibitory factions, and the constraining of the administration influence to his support; or whether, remaining in Congress, and seizing upon the scattered and local elements of opposition to the treaty of Washington as an excuse, he will sever his thin alliance with Gen. Grant, and undertake to lead the Republican opposition to his renomination, or even the Democratic opposition to his re-election, it would not be safe positively to predict. He is as likely to do one thing as the other, and almost certain to do one or the other. But in whatever new role he may appear, there is no real danger of harm happening from it to anybody but himself—save through the cowardice of those who doubt and would resist him. His audacity is appalling at times in that he has overwhelming; but experience has shown that it is powerless before bold resistance. Confronted sharply, his swelling front flats as suddenly and as harmlessly as a pricked soap bubble. He has no real merit to hold upon either the people of Massachusetts or the nation. With the help of the officeholders, and his local following, he certainly could succeed in dividing the Republican party of Massachusetts by attempting to be Governor. But he could never possibly get their nomination save through a lack of unity, and of organization, and of pluck on the part of his opponents, that would be as weak as wicked. And even with a nomination, he could not command an election except through a large proportion of the Democratic vote, which he very likely could pervert to his support.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, proximo,

For the Excavation and Construction of the Eighth Street Sewer Extension,

Being a six foot Circular Brick Sewer, from the present terminus to Water street, about six hundred feet), in the Borough of Birmingham.

Proposals will state price per lineal foot for trunk; price per drop and per manhole, including castings.

Profile and Specifications can be seen on and after the 24th inst., at my office.

JAMES SALISBURY, Burgess.

Birmingham, June 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR, (Third Story, City Building), Allegheny, June 19, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 11th, 1871, at noon, for the erection of the Allegheny City Poor House, at Claremont, West Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from the city.

Separate Bids will be received for the Carpenter Work, Brick Work and Painting, the estimates to include all material necessary for the completion of the several branches of the work, except Brick.

Drawings and Specifications of the work are now ready for examination at the office of BARR & MOSER, No. 2 and 4 Sixth street.

Bids to be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter Work, Brick Work or Painting, as the case may be, and directed to the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. GERST, President.

JOHN DEAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,

WITH NO BED BUGS.

PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING

BED LOUNGE,

SOLD ONLY BY

Lemon & Weise,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

MWF

CLOTHING.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.

Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING

Upwards of 25 per cent. in order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who may favor us with a call. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.

STRAW & TUTELL.

Boys go to GRAY & LOGAN'S;
Youths go to GRAY & LOGAN'S;
Children go to GRAY & LOGAN'S
Men go to GRAY & LOGAN'S
Because they find there the
Best Clothing at Moderate Prices.
47 SIXTH STREET.

These Are the Leading Prices AT

EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c. $1 00. $1 50. $2 00.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, and mature as follows: 100 in 10 years; are dated 1878, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Central Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1871.

The New York Times of Monday says: This week begins the great July interest payments. The United States Treasury will lead off this morning. The various offices (the principal place of payment being at the New York office) will be prepared for $27,600,000 gold interest, due in July, though we doubt whether more than $22,000,000 will be called for before the 1st of August. The Pacific roads, the States of Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, etc., will also pay large sums, while altogether about $5,000,000 gold interest in July, making over thirty millions in gold by way of half-yearly income to our own people and foreign holders of our bonds. The latter, for the greater part, will probably be reinvested in American stocks, and as far as practicable in our public funds. The domestic holders of gold coupons will generally realize, whether received at the Treasury or on State or railway bonds, would do well to sell one and two per cents, the new 5 per cent. loan, either of which can be had in exchange for gold at the banks/and the Government bonds can be sold as the new loan is desired, at the counter of the Treasury office or every dollar from July 1 to 10,000,000. Of the 5-20s 6 per cent. bonds, the 1867s and 1868s are in some respects preferable, as they will be the last to be called in for payment by the Treasury. They can be had ex-July coupon at or slightly under the present price of gold, which, from the recent advance to 112¾, per cent. has also brought the other 5-20s and the new 5 per cents below par of gold. This fact may be of the greater inducement to the receivers of gold interest to place their reinvestments until the Government, as, for all coldo, the safest, least questionable and most comfortable of all security for quiet, prudent people and their provident institutions. As the current intimations of railway expansion—very flattering to our American pride, but a little dangerous to individual lobbery, now, look, the time may not be very distant when this preference will be even more widely appreciated than it was either 8ie war, and proves as remunerative in the end.

No changes in our local loan market worthy of mention. In view of the interest and dividend which are to be disbursed, and which, no doubt will has been mainly gathered and shipped, there will be a lighter demand for money at this point, it is quite probable that this market will be in a very easy condition for the next six or eight weeks.

—The following stock was sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 50
Bank of Commerce	72 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½
10-40s	110½	110¾
Gold	112¼	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Railroad	92¾
Central Pacific Railroad	102¾
Currency Pacifics	

The price of gold is a fraction higher to-day, though the Treasury and the banks have gained in gold notwithstanding the moderate withdrawals for export. The Treasury now holds in coin $22,749,000, and the banks and bankers hold $16,928,000 gold notes against the Treasury. By the prepayment of the July interest this week, the relative figures will no doubt be changed five or six millions, without reducing the actual coin in the Treasury materially. The Secretary of the Treasury has specially instructed the use of $100 gold notes in the payments *end* for interest and the payments is for customs, so that little gold coin is now handled by either operation. The convenience is appreciated as well by the importers who have customs to pay, as by the receivers of gold interest on the public debt.

—The New York stock market is still in a feverish and fitful condition. Calm observers, says the *Tribune*, think the only salvation for the heavy holders of stocks is to work up a short interest and then dispose of their accumulations to the bears, who will naturally desire to cover their contracts; but they will probably ascertain in good time, if they do not know the fact already, that the bears are quite as shrewd and wary as themselves, though they may have been quite so bold or reckless during the past few weeks. At all events the experience of the past week shows that reckless speculation cannot always be sustained by a cheap money market, and that fictitious values put upon securities by artificial means will not endure forever.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 27, 1871.	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & A.	97	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. Scrip	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	116¼	116	116¼
Pittsburg					126	126	
Mich. Cent.							
Lake Shore	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Illinois Cent.							
Chero. & Pitts.	117½	117½	116¾	116	116½	116½	116½
C. & N. W.	93	93¼	93	93	93	93	93
Do. pref.					110½	110½	
Rock Island	111¾	111	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. pref	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Tol. & Wabash					58½	58½	
Do. pref							
Fort Wayne	98	98	98		98	98	98½
Ohio & Miss.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chic. & Alton							
Do. pref.					121		
R. I. & P.					103		
N. J. Central					111½		
Canton							
W. U. Tel.	59	59					
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾			41¾
Adams Ex.							
Wells-F. Ex.							
American Ex.							
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	99½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	47½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Susquehanna Railroad	18¾
Reading	58¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day are fair. The quality of those arriving and on sale is good. There is very little doing in the yards, and transactions are very limited on account of the difference between buyers and sellers on the value of cattle. Prices are fully ½c lower than those of last week. The number on sale is not more than buyers would take, and if we are, prices do not come heavy we do not think prices will go lower. The following are the current quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $5 75 to $6 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 40 to $5 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25 to $5 30; fair, stock and cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 50 to $4 90; stock steers, 800 to 1,100 lbs, $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals this week to this time have been light. The quantity of those offering is good. The market is rather brisk at prices 10c higher than yesterday, or fully ½c better than prices of last week. The demand is good and hogs sell readily at the following rates: Extra Philadelphia, $4 65@4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25@4 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light. The quality of those on sale is fair. But little is doing in the pens, and the market is not fairly established. The feeling is not so good as last week, and prices are from 12 to 20c lower. The following are the rates ruling for the different grades, as bought and sold in this market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 50; foot rot and weakwags, by the head, $1 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 27.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 45; amber $1 38. Corn steady at 60c. Oats firm at 36c. Barley dull at $1 10.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—Baltimore and Pittsburgh are shaking hands to-day. The Iron City has been united to the Monumental City by an indissoluble iron band and henceforth their interests are one. Our guests are being well cared for, and, we trust, after being dined and wined, they will go home with the knowledge that Pittsburgh is the Birmingham of America, and that the union of the two cities will be alike beneficial to both. The state of the market is generally unchanged, except hay, which has taken a tumble to $28, and dull sale at that. Potatoes are scarce, old peachblows being worth $1 50 per bushel. All the leading articles are unchanged to-day.

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES.—Sales at $2 ⅝ bbl, the latter per price for fine and fancy. Old fast disappearing from the market.

ASHES.—Pearls, sah common 4½@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7½@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales in a small way at 65@70c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS.—Sales small; white navy from store at $2 25@2 75; common to fair, $2.

BUTTER.—The supply is still light, and falls short of the demand; good choice butter finds ready sale at 18@20c; carload to Boston 12@13c; grocers 16@18c.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet and unchanged; sales from store at 9c.

BEESWAX.—Sales at 32@33c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDERS.—½-lb Banner cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; stearine, full weight, 10c; short weight 17c; stearine 10½c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 00@5 25, and Philadelphi $5 50 to $5¾ for common and $8 to 10 for preferred. The market closed dull.

THE ROCK ISLAND SETTLEMENT

Is making slow progress. Several brokers were endeavoring to get a release from their creditors by giving in their papers. Most of these will be returned, the papers containing the statement of their indebtedness, with an agreement signed by Mr. Woodward assuming the obligations.

W. U. Telegraph	58½	Rock Island	111¾
Quicksilver	11	N. J. Central	111½
Mariposa	7	Pacific Mail	42¾
Preferred	25	Atlantic	50
Mariposa Land	7	Pacific	58
Adams Express	58	Canton	57
Wells-Fargo Express	49	Cumberland	30
American Express	54	Quicksilver pref	36
United States Express	54½	Terre Haute	9
Pacific Mail	42¾	Terre Haute pref	30
New York Central	96	Chicago and Alton	75
New York Central, Scrip	79	Do. pref	97
Erie	27	Ohio and Mississippi	31
Preferred	57	Chicago and Rock Island	111½
Harlem	130	Burlington and Quincy	116
Preferred	134	Lake Shore	103¾
Reading	115½	Illinois Central	135
Michigan Cent. ex-div.	96	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	116½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	116½	Central Pacific Bonds	102¾
Michigan Southern	93	Union	91
Northwestern Pref'd	88½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1871.

FLOUR.—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT.—No 2 spring dull and 5@c lower, closed at $1 20½; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

CORN.—No 2 mixed firm and active, closed at 56¼c; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—No 2 quiet and closed at 48¾c.

RYE.—No 2 nominal at 78c.

BARLEY.—No 2 nominal at 73c.

HIGHWINES.—Held at 90c.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet; mess pork held at $14 50, with buyers at $14 75. Lard held at 9½c. Dry salted shoulders, 7½c; loose.

HOGS.—Active at $3 20@4 10; receipts 7,000; shipments 6,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands 20½c. Flour—Receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 50@5 70; common to good extra $5 80@6 50; choice do $6 60@7 00; common to good extra $6 85@7 10; Ohio extra $6 85@8 75; choice do $8 80@10 00; Southern dull and heavy; extra $7 10@10 75; family do $8 50@11 00. Rye flour dull at $5 50@6 00. Corn meal dull and heavy; Jersey $4 00@4 25; Brandywine $4 50. Wheat—Receipts 12,000 bush; spring wheat 1@2c lower; winter 1@2c lower; No 2 Chicago spring $1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 21; winter red western $1 30@1 32; amber state $1 32@1 33; white western extra $1 35@1 40. Oats—Receipts 15,000 bush; 1@2c lower; Western 57@58c; State 58@60c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 78@80c. Corn—Receipts 12,000 bush; 1@2c lower; mixed western 60@61c; white Western 62@63c; yellow Western 62@63c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $14 75@15 00; old mess $14 50@14 75; prime $13 50@13 75. Lard dull and heavy at 9½@9¾c. Whisky dull at 90c. Groceries firm. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 9-32d; wheat 7½d; corn 6½d.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 19½c. Flour steady; family $5 00@6 00. Wheat scarce and firm and higher; No 2 red winter sold at $1 40; white lots of new white firm. West Virginia was offered, but $1 34 was the best price offered; quality very fine. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed sold at 55½c; high mixed quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 80c. Groceries firm. Sugar—New Orleans 9½@10c. Linseed oil dull; boiled offering at 86@90c. Eggs scarce and firm at 16@17c. Butter scarce and firm; choice at 20@22c; prime to good 18@19c; packing stock 15@16c. Pork firm at $14 00. Lard firm; kettle 9½c; steam 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 6½c; sides held at 7½@7¾c; clear rib 8½c; do clear at 8½c, but only to a limited extent. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides, sugar-cured, firm at 10@10½c. Whisky firm.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Tobacco active and a leased sales of 300 hogsheads; lugs 3@4c; leaf 5@6c; fine leaf 8@9c; fancy 10@12c. Cotton dull and weak at 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and steady, extra family $6 50. Wheat—new offered very sparingly; samples of choice Illinois amber at $1 40; not offered at $1 40; old wheat dull and weak at $1 50. Corn active and firmer; offered at 57½c for prime; sales of carly at 57c. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency. Mess pork $15 00. Bulk meats—shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 9c; packed; lard—prime leaf in tierces 10c; kegs 11c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; 1,000 head reported sold at Brighton; 600 head sales of choice at $10; extra at $9 75@9 90; first quality at $9 50@9 75; second quality, $9@9 25; third quality, $8@8 50; poor grades, $7@7 50. Hides—Receipts 1,200; supply larger and prices declined fully ½c; sales in lots at $7@8; each; spring lambs $3 50; veal calves $4@10.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle—Quite lower; receipts 140 car loads; sales of 1,000 head; Canadas, $5 50@6 00; Western steers, 1,117 lbs, at $5 62½; from 1,203 to 1,341 lbs at $6 00; 558 Illinois, 1,341 lbs, at $6 00; 1,340 Illinois, at $6 00; Ohio, 1,044 lbs, $6 00; and 36 lows, 1,020 lbs, at $5 50. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; sales of 500 head; prices declined but not active; sales 221 in three lots of 121, 54 and 22; 77 s, at $4 25; 275 do 228 lbs, at $4 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Flour dull and weak. Indiana and Ohio $6 25@7 50. Wheat quiet and weak; red winter $1 50@1 55. Rye 90. Corn dull and weak; old mixed western 70@75c. Oats dull at 46@46c. Groceries quiet and firmer; refined 20c. Mess pork dull at $15 50. Whisky weak at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Flour dull but unchanged; western family $7 00@7 50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania $1 50@1 60. Corn dull; white 60@62c; yellow 62@63c. Oats dull; western 40@42c. Mess pork $16 00@16 50. Home trade dull. Lard 10@12c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Wheat dull; spring at $1 30@1 60. Wheat—No 2 active at $1 27. No 1 $1 28. Oats—No 2 firm at 46c. Corn—No 2 mixed wanted 56c. Rye—No 1 scarce at 85c. Barley dull.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 3@4c; No 2 white Wabash $1 46; No 1 red at $1 40 was the highest bid. Corn steady; high mixed 62c. Oats dull but unchanged at 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Sugar—Good common 9¼c; prime 11c. Molasses—Plantation reboiled 36c; others unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

(TRADE MARK.)

ECLIPSE

LUBRICATING OILS

HERBERT W. C. TWEEDALE,

174 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW ARTICLE

OF

Hydrant Hose,

Possessing Many Advantages over any other Hose in the Market.

HOSE PIPE FURNISHED WITH THE HOSE WITHOUT CHARGE.

CALL AND SEE IT

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts., Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS

AND

WINDOW HEADS.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

JOHN M. COOPER

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, June 27—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull but strong at 112¾@112¾. In the morning from 1 to 2 per cent. was paid for carrying, and later 1 to 5 for the clearings $22,500,000. Customs receipts are at ¼ maximum. Total Treasury disbursement on account of the July interest, $6,227,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow, $750,000.

MONEY

Abundant at 3 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong. The leading drawers have advanced rates to 110½ for 60-day bills and 111¾ short sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are strong and a fraction higher, but without special feature.

C-upons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	115½
do, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	115½
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and steady, with few transactions.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	62
Louisianas, old		North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new		North Carolinas, new	37½
Virginias, new			

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and strong until first call, when prices gave way and under the hammering of the "bears" on the idea next week would be very dull, as both the Stock Exchange and Gold Board have voted to adjourn from Saturday evening to the fifth of July. None but the "bears" were selling to-day. The market is over-sold and the slightest signal that they can mark up prices whenever they see proper. The most active stocks to-day were Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohios, Union Pacific, and Western Union. Hannibal and St. Joe closed from 27 to 30; Boston Land 38 to 40; Canton 56 to 58; Cumberland 30 to 32; Quicksilver 36 to 37; Pacific Mail 42¾ to 43; Western Union 91 to 91½; Atlantic and Pacific 25 to 26; Wells-Fargo 49 to 50; Adams 58 to 59; American 54 to 55; United States 54 to 55; Merchants' Union 9 to 10; Canton Co. 56 to 57; Cumberland Coal 30 to 32; Pittsburgh 126 to 127; Reading 115½ to 116; Tennessee 6s, old, 69 to 70; Virginia 6s, new, 62 to 63; Missouri 6s, 96 to 97; Canton Co. 56 to 57; Cumberland Coal 30 to 32; Pittsburgh 126 to 127; Reading 115½ to 116; Tennessee 6s, old, 69 to 70; Virginia 6s, new, 62 to 63; Missouri 6s, 96 to 97.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Business is without much animation, yet prices have a harderning tendency for most textile fabrics, and for cotton goods in particular. Prominent part. Amoskeag 6-4 brown sheetings have advanced from 20 to 23c; Lonsdale cambric from 18 to 20c; Fruit of the Loom from 16½ to 17c. Hosiery from 12½ to 15c; Balbriggan from 16½ to 18c; Wright's No. X bleached from 11 to 11½c; Kearsarge colored and bleached shirtings from 15 to 15½c; Saratoga colored shirtings up to 18½c, and bleached do, same make, have advanced to 19c. The market for all classes of goods is somewhat inactive, is buoyant, with a tendency toward still higher rates.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 19½@20c. Flour steady; family $5 00@6 00. Wheat scarce and firm and higher; No 2 red winter sold at $1 40; white lots of new white firm. West Virginia was offered, but $1 34 was the best price offered; quality very fine. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed sold at 55½c; high mixed quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 80c. Groceries firm. Sugar—New Orleans 9½@10c. Linseed oil dull; boiled offering at 86@90c. Eggs scarce and firm at 16@17c. Butter scarce and firm; choice at 20@22c; prime to good 18@19c; packing stock 15@16c. Pork firm at $14 00. Lard firm; kettle 9½c; steam 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 6½c; sides held at 7½@7¾c; clear rib 8½c; do clear at 8½c, but only to a limited extent. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides, sugar-cured, firm at 10@10½c. Whisky firm.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Tobacco active and a leased sales of 300 hogsheads; lugs 3@4c; leaf 5@6c; fine leaf 8@9c; fancy 10@12c. Cotton dull and weak at 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—new offered very sparingly; samples of choice Illinois amber at $1 40; not offered at $1 40; old wheat dull and weak at $1 50. Corn active and firmer; offered at 57½c for prime; sales of early at 57c. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency. Mess pork $15 00. Bulk meats—shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 9c; packed; lard—prime leaf in tierces 10c; kegs 11c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; 1,000 head reported sold at Brighton; 600 head sales of choice at $10; extra at $9 75@9 90; first quality at $9 50@9 75; second quality, $9@9 25; third quality, $8@8 50; poor grades, $7@7 50. Hides—Receipts 1,200; supply larger and prices declined fully ½c; sales in lots at $7@8; each; spring lambs $3 50; veal calves $4@10.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle—Quite lower; receipts 140 car loads; sales of 1,000 head; Canadas, $5 50@6 00; Western steers, 1,117 lbs, at $5 62½; from 1,203 to 1,341 lbs at $6 00; 558 Illinois, 1,341 lbs, at $6 00; 1,340 Illinois, at $6 00; Ohio, 1,044 lbs, $6 00; and 36 lows, 1,020 lbs, at $5 50. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; sales of 500 head; prices declined but not active; sales 221 in three lots of 121, 54 and 22; 77 s, at $4 25; 275 do 228 lbs, at $4 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Flour dull and weak. Indiana and Ohio $6 25@7 50. Wheat quiet and weak; red winter $1 50@1 55. Rye 90. Corn dull and weak; old mixed western 70@75c. Oats dull at 46@46c. Groceries quiet and firmer; refined 20c. Mess pork dull at $15 50. Whisky weak at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Flour dull but unchanged; western family $7 00@7 50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania $1 50@1 60. Corn dull; white 60@62c; yellow 62@63c. Oats dull; western 40@42c. Mess pork $16 00@16 50. Home trade dull. Lard 10@12c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Wheat dull; spring at $1 30@1 60. Wheat—No 2 active at $1 27. No 1 $1 28. Oats—No 2 firm at 46c. Corn—No 2 mixed wanted 56c. Rye—No 1 scarce at 85c. Barley dull.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 3@4c; No 2 white Wabash $1 46; No 1 red at $1 40 was the highest bid. Corn steady; high mixed 62c. Oats dull but unchanged at 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Sugar—Good common 9¼c; prime 11c. Molasses—Plantation reboiled 36c; others unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Silonia	June 28	Glasgow.
Anglia	July 1	Glasgow.
Teutonia	July 1	France.
Atlantic	July 1	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 5	Liverpool.
Nevada	July 5	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 5	Glasgow.
Australia	July 5	Glasgow.
Scotia	July 12	Liverpool.
Dacian	July 13	Glasgow.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool.
Iona	July 15	Glasgow.
Lafayette	July 12	France.
Brittania	July 12	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 27, 1871.

River rising; weather clear and very warm. The Ohio No. 4 passed up at 4 P. M. The Fleetwood passed down at 5:30 P. M. H.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 27, 1871.

River four feet three inches and rising. The Argosy left at 5 P. M. Weather clear and warm. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Doyle.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Monongahela—Three feet ten inches and rising.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva....Mail Packets, 5 A.M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet ten inches and rising; the rise being from the Youghiogheny and Allegheny rivers. Trade in the lower ports will be resumed this day. The Juniata leaves for Cincinnati at 12 M.

THE rise in our rivers has caused quite a stir among the small tow boats.

THE Susie Silver and M. J. Wicks have laid up at St. Louis.

THE Frank Pargood has withdrawn from the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade.

THE Nellie Peck left Benton Sunday, 11th, 8 P. M., and arrived at Sioux City at 6 P. M. on the 20th.

THERE is talk of the St. Paul line will run between St. Louis and the lower rapids and six from the rapids to St. Paul.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON, of the Sallie, telegraphs that there is only 12 feet of water in the Arkansas. All the Southern streams are getting low.

RATES from St. Louis to New Orleans have advanced to 25c per bbl on flour, and 30c on pound freight.

CAPTAIN A. JACOBS was in the city yesterday. The steamer, named, feels a little proud of his last production, the new slackwater packet Geneva.

CAPTAIN M. A. COX'S new packet, Geneva, was the principal center of attraction. She looks prettier than a picture.

THE sand boat Memphis is removing the wreck of the J. P. Webb, sunk at the head of Sand Island two years ago.

THE infant son of Mr. J. N. Silverthorn, river editor of the Evansville *Journal*, died, Saturday morning, aged fifteen days.

CAPT. W. B. DONALDSON has been elected Assistant Attorney of the Iron Mountain Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis.

THE report started by a Memphis paper that the Great Republic had run on her last trip, lost two and the Natchez five thousand dollars, is pronounced by the commanders of the steamers to be unfair.

CINCINNATI.—Monday's *Enquirer* says: Captain Alex. Smith, of Smith's Landing, forty-three miles above here, had two boats and one mule killed by lightning Saturday. When found, all three were in a heap.

CAPT. W. O. MARTIN has sold the tow-boat Clipper to Capt. Wm. C. Cole. The Clipper left for the Kanawha yesterday with a tow of nine barges. The terms of sale are private.

THE fine side wheel passenger packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Breman, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Brownsville, Monongahela and Geneva. She will leave Brownsville punctually at 5 P. M. This would indicate that McAllister is in this city somewhere. The generally accepted theory of his disappearance is that after he had made the collections he fell into bad company, and lost the money, either by gaming or otherwise, and was too ashamed to return. McAllister was for several years in the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad Company at Pittsburgh.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

H Blackston 1 car pipes, Shoenberger R & C 2 cars pipes, Schmaker 1 car pipes, Jones Snyder & Co 1 car pipes, Mellor & Co 1 car pipes, Jones Wey & Newkman, 1 do do, Chess, Smithson & Co 1 car pipes, Reed & Co 1 car pipes, Kenny Sons & Co 1 car pipes, 50 pails lard, Evarton on 3 do spouts, D W Gardner 1 car pipes, Lee & Orbison 1 car pipes, Lee & Kenner & H 15 bls crackers, C McCandless, 1 box mdse, H O Frazer, 1 pl bones, Fisher, Ferguson, Fleming & Scott & Gisel, 8 cases coffins, Dan' Wallace, 10 bbls flour, Scott & Co, 1 car pipes, Scott & Co, 1 bbl flour, Scott & Gisell, 1 car grain, Morgenstern & Co 1 bx mdse, J Ferguson, 100 kgs nails, Scott & Gisell, 1 sled sleighs, Vent, Mahaut & Co, 2 bbls sugar, Hamilton & Co, 1 car pipes, Hamilton & Co, 5 bbls sugar, Scott & Co, 1 car pipes, Scott & Co, 1 car pipes, Scott & Co, 1 car pipes

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The Maine Democracy Depart from the Beaten Path.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 27.—The Maine Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Albert S. Rice was elected President. General Roberts, the candidate for Governor last year, declined renomination, and C. P. Kimball was nominated by acclamation, receiving 445 votes, scattering 28. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That having cut of sight all dead issues, we address ourselves to the vital issues and questions of the hour, bringing them to and determining them by the living principles of the Democracy, as promulgated by the fathers of the republic; that we recognize our binding obligations to the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, denouncing the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land; that we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States as it now exists, and that we demand for it strict construction, so as to protect equally the rights of the State and individual.

Resolved, That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and we will forever defend the same against centralized federal power.

Resolved, That we reject the idea of the perpetuation of the national debt, and believe it to be the duty of the Government to pay according to law and in lawful money all liabilities.

The fourth resolution opposes a high protective tariff. The fifth advocates civil service reform. The sixth favors universal amnesty.

Resolved, That the record of the action of the administration in using power to override the settled decision of the Supreme Court we regard as dangerous, an ominous indication of the tendencies that whereas the grand coordinate devisions of the government are not safe from executive usurpation, that the party upholding such usurpation of power is unfit for the position of trustees of constitutional liberty.

The resolutions conclude by pledging the support of the party to the nominee.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TEXAS INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—General J. W. Barnes, Vice President of the International Railroad of Texas, has arrived here *en route* to New York, the headquarters of the company. The General says seventy-five miles of the Texas Railroad is graded, seventy miles of iron furnished, and some fifteen miles now in operation. The road connects with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Central line, and will probably connect with the Cairo and Fulton and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Roads, giving St. Louis direct communication with Texas. This connection, General Barnes thinks, will be made in twenty months.

INCORPORATED.

An adjourned meeting of railroad men, to discuss the project of building a union depot here, was held to-day, and resolutions adopted stating that difficulties have been developed that can only be overcome by the friendly action of the city in changing the grade of streets or vacating same for short distances, and perhaps the modification of the general law under which the depot corporation is created. This being the case, a committee was appointed to confer with the city authorities, and the officers of the several roads interested, with the mayor of the river, and ascertain whether such facilities and united action can be secured. The resolutions further state that the location of the depot should be near the western terminus of the bridge, and decide no location west of Fourth street should be considered.

ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

ATCHISON, KS., June 27.—It is officially announced that the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad will be completed and in operation to Falls City, Nebraska, by July 10th, and to Humboldt, twenty-four miles beyond, by October. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is progressing rapidly.

FORT SCOTT, NEW CHICAGO AND FREDONIA RAILROAD.

NEW CHICAGO, KS., June 27.—The contract was closed to-day for the immediate construction of the western division of the Fort Scott, New Chicago and Fredonia Railroad, from New Chicago to Fredonia. The work to be completed and cars to be running by the 1st of November. The road is to be fully completed and equipped to the Arkansas river by the 1st of November, 1872.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Havana telegram of yesterday says: Charles Westrox, an American insurgent Colonel, has been killed. Valmaseda, in a proclamation, offers to pardon Spanish deserters and grant them better terms of service if they deliver up their present chiefs, dead or alive. He gives large rewards to those conducting loyal troops to places where they can surprise insurgent camps, and also to those contributing to the capture of the principal leaders of the insurrection. The execution of Marmon is confirmed.

Circumstances indicate that the outrage on the Moody family, near Orleans, Ind., on Sunday night, was the result of a family feud, and that the assassination of the whole family was coolly planned. The community is still greatly excited, and vigorous efforts are being made to procure evidence to confirm the suspicions.

The recent movements to enforce the Sunday laws in Cincinnati are creating some commotion, and will probably bring matters to a crisis. The German saloon keepers held a meeting yesterday, and instructed a committee appointed by them to report resolutions at a future meeting, looking to the enforcement of the Sunday laws in all particulars. This they believe would make the law odious, and promote the repeal. The Germans are prepared to come to close complexity on Sunday, and to prosecute the proprietors of the lines of railroads, steamboats and drivers, cigar venders, milkmen, paid church organists, &c. A mass meeting is called for Tuesday by persons opposed to the Sunday laws.

An Atchison, Kansas, dispatch says: The harvest in this section of the State is earlier than ever known and very prolific. Small grains show a very large yield, and the prospect for corn and fruit and shade trees in the city; clear to-night; mercury 80.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Arrived—W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Mohawk and Hannibal, and City of Quincy, New Orleans; Glasgow, Omaha; Grand Tower, Memphis; Bob Roy, Keokuk; Sallie, Arkansas river. Departed—Bee and barges, New Orleans, Bob Roy, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Montanfaner, Kansas City; Davenport, St. Paul. River stationary with nine feet large to Cairo. Weather very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Rainy; mercury 92. River stationary. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati; Richmond and Hale Boyd, Saint Louis; Mary Miller, New Orleans; Legal Tender, White river.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, June 26.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Tuesday, the 27th, as follows:

SALES.

500 bbls upper road spot	$4 65
1,000 bbls upper road regular	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road regular	4 67½
500 bbls Church run regular	4 65
2,000 bbls Perdenea Center regular	4 90
500 bbls Columbia regardless	4 92½
500 bbls Tarr Farm, 44 gravity	5 00
2,000 bbls Rynd Farm	5. t.
300 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 80
2,000 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 90
2,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 10
500 bbls Oil City, 45 gravity	5 12½
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 15
1,000 bbls Charley Run	5 10

The market was firm without excitement during the day. Of some orders to purchase received in the forenoon a few were filled and the balance withdrawn. The day closed inactive, with buyers in the minority. The transactions, though more than the quiet state of the market would indicate, were made at somewhat advanced prices from yesterday. The upper road brands were quiet and firm, but not in advance of bidders. On the lower road as high as $5 was paid. Offers to-night were made at that figure. At Oil City $5 15 was the best figure we heard of. That is too low for lower road prices.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 27, 1871.

Watt & W., 462 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 308 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
F. A. Dilworth, 148 bbls. to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Logan Bros. & Co. 71 bbls. to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
W. M. McKelvy & Co. 396 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 153 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros. 210 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
M Koehler & Co., 60 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Brown & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co. 425 bbls oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Logan & Co., 985 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S. 156 barrels to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger, 312 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Sons, 396 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Refining Co. 266 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....4,766

THE BALTIMOREANS.

Sight Seeing Through the City.

The Banquet at City Hall.

Speeches of President Garrett, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, President Hughart, Dr. A. H. Gross, Hon. Montgomery Blair, B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Hon. John Ritchie, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., Col. J. K. Kerr, and Others.

Our report of the excursion from Baltimore closed yesterday with the arrival of the guests and their distribution to the several hotels where accommodations had been previously secured by the committee on Reception. We also gave the programme adopted for yesterday, and must say it was successfully carried out.

At a quarter past nine o'clock Mayor Brush and C. W. Batchelor, with other members of the Committee appointed for the purpose, were on hand at the Monongahela House, and soon after Col. J. H. Stewart, the Postmaster, had the carriages driven to the Water street entrance of the hotel. Here Mayor Brush took his stand, and requesting Mr. Daval, of the First Branch of the Councils of Baltimore, with the remaining gentlemen, assisted the city officials to step forward placed them in the open carriages, all that could be obtained in the city, in charge of Dr. A. H. Gross, sent them on their journey of "doing" Pittsburgh and its surroundings. They were driven to all the places of interest about the city and afterwards taken to Dr. Gross's rural residence near Friendship Grove, where a very pleasant time was spent. The Doctor entertained the guests hospitably, and brought them back to the city in the evening.

Over 150 carriages in all were filled, the Mayor using every carriage tendered, and exhausting entirely the supply of guests. So far as practicable His Honor placed a Pittsburgher in the carriages with three Baltimore, in order that the several parts of interest might be pointed out without delay.

As we have stated, Colonel Stewart secured all the open carriages there were in the city, and a large number of our citizens tendered the Committee the use of private conveyances.

It was an impossibility to think of marshaling the procession on Water street, and so it was decided to let them go wherever the drivers might lead them. His Honor enjoined upon those directing the route to pass through Monongahela Square between two and four o'clock, and also that they must be on hand at City Hall promptly at nine o'clock.

Six carriages were filled by those who accepted the invitation of Messrs. Cummings & Co., proprietors of the celebrated Knox Fruit Farms, back of Mt. Washington, and a portion of the forenoon and considerable of the afternoon was pleasantly spent here. On the return home, the excursionists were driven to the brow of the hill on Mt. Washington, overlooking Penn street, where a splendid panoramic view of the city was obtained. The operations of the Inclined Plane were examined into, after which the guests returned to the Monongahela House for dinner.

Two or six carriages were filled by those particularly desirous of visiting and looking into the manufacture of glassware, and they spent the principal part of the day at the works of Bakewell & Co., one of the Monongahela river and the window glass factories in the city. These parties also viewed the Parks, Monument, &c., in passing.

Others were specially anxious to examine the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works at Manchester, and being seated in carriages were driven to those works, which are a new enterprise, comparatively speaking, in Pittsburgh. After leaving there they were driven through the Parks, to Monument hill, and to some of the mills in Pittsburgh.

The forenoon passed away. Honor to cast their lot among our most prominent, important and extensive mills, and in consequence of the many requests made, they were driven to the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin's, Ormsby borough, than which, there is not a larger manufacturing establishment on the continent, and to Shoenberger & Co.'s.

Others visited the Fort Pitt Foundry, the Cannon Foundry, at Lawrenceville, and were conducted through the buildings and grounds by the officers in charge.

Others visited the Government Quartermaster's, bank buildings, new and old City Hall, and in fact all the public buildings in the city.

Mr. John H. Hampton, proprietor of the old stage line between this city and Washington, had out the "Good Intent" wagon, drawn by four splendid gray horses. The coach and horses were decorated with flags, &c., and many there were who gladly availed themselves of a seat in it. Mr. Hare accompanied the party and had them driven to Moorhead's Mill, and the Copper Works, at the mouth of Chartiers river, to the south side, the Inclined Plane, and to the new Fifth avenue Market House, and thence to the Monongahela House for dinner.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the guests nearly all having returned, a splendid dinner was served by Mr. Crossan, of which all partook heartily, after which they dispersed in groups, some indulging in carriage rides, and others in walks around the more central parts of the city, until the organization disappointed in the forenoon, went to the Knox fruit farm and enjoyed the rural spirit of Baltimore.

There are about two hundred quartered at the Monongahela House, over one hundred at the Central, Mansion and Cumberland and about a Charles Hotel.

Hon. J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and other distinguished gentlemen with the party are the guests of Mr. B. Hughart, his palatial residence, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward. The Baltimore Council were red badges, and the Pittsburgh Councilmen white ones. On the badges are the letters "B. W. P."—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh—and the latter signifying "welcome." A large number of leading manufacturers as well as citizens were present at the Monongahela House during the day, informally welcoming the guests. President Garrett, Hons. Montgomery Blair, Reverdy Johnson and the other distinguished gentlemen with the party were present during a portion of the day, and were called upon by several leading citizens, who by observation, could not be accommodated to their comfort and pleasure.

At five o'clock P. M., the Committee of City Councils on Reception met and concluded the arrangements for the banquet, the proceedings of which will be found below.

Meeting of the Reception Committee.

At five o'clock last evening, the Committee of City Councils on Reception met pursuant to notice in their office, when the announcement was made of the indisposition of Mr. Henry Lloyd, Chairman of the Committee, and who by his indefatigable labors has contributed much to the success of the guests, and also of the appointment of Capt. C. W. Batchelor as Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the conduct of the banquet, whereon various motions were made and adopted perfecting the programme.

Mr. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, attended the meeting and made some suggestions in reference to seating the distinguished guests, and also of the appointment of Capt. C. W. Batchelor as Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the conduct of the banquet, whereon various motions were made and adopted perfecting the programme.

Mr. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, attended the meeting and made some suggestions in reference to seating the distinguished guests from Baltimore and vicinity in as close proximity to each other as possible, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. H. Jones, Dr. A. Arthurs and Mr. Caskey were appointed a committee to assume absolute control of the carriages during the stay of the guests, with power to order out the same whenever it is deemed necessary. This action was taken because of the complaint that gentleman of the party riding before supper were unable to get carriages after dining, the drivers having gone home. The committee is determined there shall be no ground for such a complaint again.

The Return Excursion.

The Chairman, His Honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Oliver, Jones and Edwards were appointed a Committee to confer with the Chairman and Committee of Baltimore Councils on the subject of the visit of the officials of this city to Baltimore. That conference was immediately held in the ladies' reception room, Monongahela House, where, after full interchange of opinions, it was had the pleasure to announcing of Tuesday, September 5th, as the time for the excursion, and that was decreed by the meeting as satisfactory, and the Baltimore Committee promised to make their arrangements accordingly. The Conference then adjourned.

The Banquet.

The distinguishing feature of the visit of the members of the Councils of Baltimore and the eminent gentlemen who accompanied them, was the grand complimentary banquet tendered in their honor at City Hall last evening. It is good to live in an age in which festivals of enterprise and industry take the place of the old jousts and tournaments; for they suggest powers and meanings far beyond their own immediate significance. We hold the germ of such of a mightier future than were ever grasped by the mailed warriors of Agincourt. The banquet of last night was a type of events everywhere in progress, showing how the best blood of the land is mingling together, and how the vast movements of individual enterprise throw into the shade all that governments have done or can do, while hardly anywhere in the world have greater wonders been wrought or are to be expected than in our own city, owner and in our own Iron City, daughter of the rivers, now lavishly wedded to the sea. The arrangements for the social celebration reflect great credit on the Committee having the matter in charge. The hall was beautifully decorated; lots of festooned wreaths, flowers and evergreen wreaths in a very tasteful manner. At the head of the room, corner and back of the stage, was the American eagle, and underneath, and connected with it, a shield, both illuminated with brilliant gas jets. Behind these, upon the wall, was the motto, "Welcome Monumental City" while above the inside entrance to the room was another star, illuminated in a similar manner, with the words "Iron City." Over the Market street entrance was still another device in luminous letters, "Welcome to our city." The platform was hidden by a bloomingdale of various kinds of the rarest plants and flowers of the season, arranged with exquisite taste and skill by Mr. Daval, several direction of Messrs. John R. and A. Murdoch, florists, of Smithfield street, and from the center of the hall hung a splendid immense chandelier, numbering over eighty burners in three circles of lights, one above the other, the whole being completely wreathed with ribbons of the national colors. Six tables were provided, each one hundred feet in length, affording ample room for the same number of guests. Four of these tables were catered by Messrs. Hubley & Co., Penn street, the remaining two being served by Mrs. Morgan, of Sixth street. The artistic excellence and unity of design in the arrangements of the tables was noticeable. For a couple of hours previous to the assembling of the guests, the hall was crowded with ladies who had been attracted thither by the fame of preparations, and they should take the floor during the evening, the guests hospitably, and brought them back to the city in the evening.

Over 150 carriages in all were filled, the Mayor using every carriage tendered, and exhausting entirely the supply of guests. So far as practicable His Honor placed a Pittsburgher in the carriages with three Baltimore, in order that the several parts of interest might be pointed out without delay.

As we have stated, Colonel Stewart secured all the open carriages there were in the city, and a large number of our citizens tendered the Committee the use of private conveyances.

It was an impossibility to think of marshaling the procession on Water street, and so it was decided to let them go wherever the drivers might lead them. His Honor enjoined upon those directing the route to pass through Monongahela Square between two and four o'clock, and also that they must be on hand at City Hall promptly at nine o'clock.

Six carriages were filled by those who accepted the invitation of Messrs. Cummings & Co., proprietors of the celebrated Knox Fruit Farms, back of Mt. Washington, and a portion of the forenoon and considerable of the afternoon was pleasantly spent here. On the return home, the excursionists were driven to the brow of the hill on Mt. Washington, overlooking Penn street, where a splendid panoramic view of the city was obtained. The operations of the Inclined Plane were examined into, after which the guests returned to the Monongahela House for dinner.

Two or six carriages were filled by those particularly desirous of visiting and looking into the manufacture of glassware, and they spent the principal part of the day at the works of Bakewell & Co., one of the Monongahela river and the window glass factories in the city. These parties also viewed the Parks, Monument, &c., in passing.

Others were specially anxious to examine the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works at Manchester, and being seated in carriages were driven to those works, which are a new enterprise, comparatively speaking, in Pittsburgh. After leaving there they were driven through the Parks, to Monument hill, and to some of the mills in Pittsburgh.

The forenoon passed away. Honor to cast their lot among our most prominent, important and extensive mills, and in consequence of the many requests made, they were driven to the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin's, Ormsby borough, than which, there is not a larger manufacturing establishment on the continent, and to Shoenberger & Co.'s.

Others visited the Government Quartermaster's, bank buildings, new and old City Hall, and in fact all the public buildings in the city.

Mr. John H. Hampton, proprietor of the old stage line between this city and Washington, had out the "Good Intent" wagon, drawn by four splendid gray horses. The coach and horses were decorated with flags, &c., and many there were who gladly availed themselves of a seat in it. Mr. Hare accompanied the party and had them driven to Moorhead's Mill, and the Copper Works, at the mouth of Chartiers river, to the south side, the Inclined Plane, and to the new Fifth avenue Market House, and thence to the Monongahela House for dinner.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the guests nearly all having returned, a splendid dinner was served by Mr. Crossan, of which all partook heartily, after which they dispersed in groups, some indulging in carriage rides, and others in walks around the more central parts of the city, until the organization disappointed in the forenoon, went to the Knox fruit farm and enjoyed the rural spirit of Baltimore.

There are about two hundred quartered at the Monongahela House, over one hundred at the Central, Mansion and Cumberland and about a Charles Hotel.

Hon. J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and other distinguished gentlemen with the party are the guests of Mr. B. Hughart, his palatial residence, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward. The Baltimore Council were red badges, and the Pittsburgh Councilmen white ones. On the badges are the letters "B. W. P."—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh—and the latter signifying "welcome." A large number of leading manufacturers as well as citizens were present at the Monongahela House during the day, informally welcoming the guests. President Garrett, Hons. Montgomery Blair, Reverdy Johnson and the other distinguished gentlemen with the party were present during a portion of the day, and were called upon by several leading citizens, who by observation, could not be accommodated to their comfort and pleasure.

At five o'clock P. M., the Committee of City Councils on Reception met and concluded the arrangements for the banquet, the proceedings of which will be found below.

Meeting of the Reception Committee.

At five o'clock last evening, the Committee of City Councils on Reception met pursuant to notice in their office, when the announcement was made of the indisposition of Mr. Henry Lloyd, Chairman of the Committee, and who by his indefatigable labors has contributed much to the success of the guests, and also of the appointment of Capt. C. W. Batchelor as Chairman *pro tem.*

The Chairman stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the conduct of the banquet, whereon various motions were made and adopted perfecting the programme.

Mr. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, attended the meeting and made some suggestions in reference to seating the distinguished guests from Baltimore and vicinity in as close proximity to each other as possible, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. H. Jones, Dr. A. Arthurs and Mr. Caskey were appointed a committee to assume absolute control of the carriages during the stay of the guests, with power to order out the same whenever it is deemed necessary. This action was taken because of the complaint that gentleman of the party riding before supper were unable to get carriages after dining, the drivers having gone home. The committee is determined there shall be no ground for such a complaint again.

The Return Excursion.

The Chairman, His Honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Oliver, Jones and Edwards were appointed a Committee to confer with the Chairman and Committee of Baltimore Councils on the subject of the visit of the officials of this city to Baltimore. That conference was immediately held in the ladies' reception room, Monongahela House, where, after full interchange of opinions, it was had the pleasure to announcing of Tuesday, September 5th, as the time for the excursion, and that was decreed by the meeting as satisfactory, and the Baltimore Committee promised to make their arrangements accordingly. The Conference then adjourned.

The Banquet.

The distinguishing feature of the visit of the members of the Councils of Baltimore and the eminent gentlemen who accompanied them, was the grand complimentary banquet tendered in their honor at City Hall last evening. It is good to live in an age in which festivals of enterprise and industry take the place of the old jousts and tournaments; for they suggest powers and meanings far beyond their own immediate significance. We hold the germ of such of a mightier future than were ever grasped by the mailed warriors of Agincourt. The banquet of last night was a type of events everywhere in progress, showing how the best blood of the land is mingling together, and how the vast movements of individual enterprise throw into the shade all that governments have done or can do, while hardly anywhere in the world have greater wonders been wrought or are to be expected than in our own country, or even in our own Iron City, daughter of the rivers, now lavishly wedded to the sea. The arrangements for the social celebration reflect great credit on the Committee having the matter in charge. The hall was beautifully decorated; lots of festooned wreaths, flowers and evergreen wreaths in a very tasteful manner. At the head of the room, corner and back of the stage, was the American eagle, and underneath, and connected with it, a shield, both illuminated with brilliant gas jets. Behind these, upon the wall, was the motto, "Welcome Monumental City" while above the inside entrance to the room was another star, illuminated in a similar manner, with the words "Iron City." Over the Market street entrance was still another device in luminous letters, "Welcome to our city." The platform was hidden by a bloomingdale of various kinds of the rarest plants and flowers of the season, arranged with exquisite taste and skill by Mr. Daval, several direction of Messrs. John R. and A. Murdoch, florists, of Smithfield street, and from the center of the hall hung a splendid immense chandelier, numbering over eighty burners in three circles of lights, one above the other, the whole being completely wreathed with ribbons of the national colors. Six tables were provided, each one hundred feet in length, affording ample room for the same number of guests. Four of these tables were catered by Messrs. Hubley & Co., Penn street, the remaining two being served by Mrs. Morgan, of Sixth street. The artistic excellence and unity of design in the arrangements of the tables was noticeable. For a couple of hours previous to the assembling of the guests, the hall was crowded with ladies who had been attracted thither by the fame of preparations, and they should take the floor during the evening, the guests hospitably, and brought them back to the city in the evening.

From the Hotels to the Banqueting Hall.

At half-past eight o'clock, previous notice having been posted up at the various hotels, the guests assembled at the Monongahela House, when, preceded by His Honor, Mayor Brush, and the members of the Reception Committee, they marched in twos to City Hall, Penn to Smithfield street, Fifth avenue and Market street. The members of our City Councils, and citizens favored with invitations, followed in the rear.

At City Hall twelve policemen were stationed for special duty, and the Great Western Band were located in the gallery. As the guests entered and passed up the stairs to the door leading to the hall, the announcement was made by His Honor that they should take the left, and proceed at first depositing their hats with the ticket clerk at the door, who would furnish checks at the door.

The guests then filed in, Messrs. Kehew, Snodgrass and Edwards, the Committee on Banquet, receiving them and conducting them to the seats designated by His Honor. The band meanwhile played a beautiful air.

President Garrett, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, W. H. Rossell, B. H. Latrobe, Henry Duvall, Hon. A. H. Gross, Hon. Jared M. Brooke, and Benjamin Price, Esq., occupied a small table upon a raised platform at the head of the hall, where they could be seen by all seated at the tables.

After all the guests had been seated the members of our city Councils and invited officials of Pittsburgh entered, and took the seats to the left of each of the tables, with as little confusion as possible in such a large crowd. The seating of the guests occupied a little while, a hundred or more had to wait until the second table.

It had been previously urgently requested that these citizens failing to secure seats assist the waiters in helping the guests, and their hearty response in this direction evinced the good and liberal spirit with which they entered into the matter.

When order had been restored after the grand *entree*, Mayor Brush arose and called the meeting to order in the following neat speech:

GENTLEMEN: As Chief Magistrate of this city, it affords me great pleasure, in behalf of our citizens, to welcome the guests that are present to-night. Gentlemen, you will find us a plain working people, who are not given to much formality; but I assure you there will not be anything wanting on our part if there be, it will be an error in judgment, and not of the heart. Again I bid you a hearty welcome.

The Mayor then introduced Dr. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council, who delivered the following address of welcome:

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.—On me has devolved the pleasant duty of bidding you welcome to the Iron City, and of extending to you verbally the hospitalities of its citizens. This is at all times an agreeable task, but at this time, and in view of the occasion to which we owe this visit, it is doubly so.

You have come to us from the sea by a new route—a route that has practically brought the ocean and subordinate if not check entirely your growth—and what more essential to that growth than free circulation—that the veins should be abundant and open to transmit to the heart, the busy workshop, and thence the arterial force should as freely propel to all parts of the system?

Another great corporation, wondrous in power and efficiency, said: "Let us obtain and preserve the control of all the products of the land of every strong men. It may cost largely of labor and money, but what is more precious, but let us obtain it." Acting thus for the same end, but from diverse motives, two great powers have been at work to your injury. And here has arisen the cause of your prolonged and bitter. It was evident that if our road should be built, Cumberland, without a rival competitive line would free the two cities from much of the thraldom. The corporation decreed "It shall not be built." A venal Legislature repealed the charter. Many of you know and have aided the effort to obtain the necessary legislation. We struggled for simple justice. An appeal to the courts was got in vain, but after tedious litigation, in which its entire history was scrutinized by most vigilant enemies, the company was reinstated in its franchises, and the repealing act pronounced "null and void." By one of the Judges in the United States court, that aimed to destroy the consuming power most severely reprobated. By tardy acts of justice, the Legislature also repudiated its former law.

Then began the struggle to build and equip the road. The city of Baltimore retired a first lien of one million, with accrued unpaid interest amounting to nearly as much more, in favor of a new first mortgage of four millions; and then her citizens, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, subscribed three and a half millions of the new securities, what we lacking has so far been supplied by the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

To-day, with this new avenue for trade and commerce, Pittsburgh is destined to enjoy a more intimate ground never before attained, and their merchants are now in humble competition for the business, but are daily solicited for their business; and facilities have already been provided and the doubts cast upon the charter still hanging about it by the action of your municipalities. It was for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to complete them by the performance of the promise made years before by the action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the way would be open for the construction of our road, a million dollars would head the subscription list to the new bonds of the company. This noble contribution at once gave confidence to others, and the Councils of Baltimore (who have just signalized their generous interest in the work by a new act of liberality having waived the necessity of a plan whereby the road has been secured, and the long obstructed highway between the two great cities at length fully and freely thrown open to the world.

Feeling that, although at the head of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, as its first and for some eight or nine years (from 1856 to 1864), I have been held only the lower position of its Engineer, I have determined to offer no plea for give this brief sketch of its history, as the one most familiar with its struggles and triumphs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was in fact the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resuscitated, and that at ought to be remembered by every friend of the latter. As it is shown this day, as it will be hereafter, although in this position I was assailed by the rival power, which controlled that the interests of Pittsburgh would be held as secondary to those of Wheeling and Parkersburg, the two points at the termini of that road. To me it has always been palpably manifest that the road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, if owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, must of necessity be fostered by that company, not only as a competing outlet for Pittsburgh to the east, but as a dividend payer, for it would be storing to that company and Baltimore the trade which the steamboats, owned and receiving their back freights, would continue to pass by both Parkersburg and Wheeling on their upward voyages. As the shortest and best route to the great lakes, also, Pittsburgh is an unavailable point, and the evidence of this is the measures now in hand to reach Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, lines that are now under survey and shortly to be constructed, giving Pittsburgh an outlet *westward*, scarcely less desirable than the one eastward.

Having occupied so many minutes of your time in detailing the general history of the road, I have but a word to say as to that which I might, perhaps with more propriety, have confined my remarks. The mountain scenery of the road, which you have been eye witnesses, or will be on your return, is unsurpassed. It does not become me to speak of what professional skill may have been displayed in the location and construction of the work, further than that the several critics, professional and otherwise, who have visited the line, have united in the successful operation of the line. That, for a work on road, the grades are as low and the curves as light as the country allowed, will, I think, be admitted. The route, occupying for most of the way a valley of a deep deposit of galena. Immediate steps will be taken for an assay, while those familiar with lead ore say it will yield eighty per cent. The deposit is accompanied with a vein of flour spar, of itself valuable as a flux in manufacturing glass and iron and in smelting silver and gold.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, June 27, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	.01	69	1	N E	1	0.05	Cl'r
Cleveland, O.	29.80	.02	71	1	N	1	0.05	Cl'r
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	.02	74	1	S W	10	0.42	Cl'r
Louisville, Ky.	29.90	.01	77	1	S W	14	0.58	Cl'r
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	.01	74	1	S W	6	0.25	Cl'r
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	.01	72	1	S W	6	0.25	Cl'r
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	.01	79	1	N W	4	0.18	Cl'r
Keokuk, Iowa.	29.96	.01	76	1	N W	4	0.18	Cl'r
New Orleans, La.	29.96	.01	87	1	S W	4	0.18	Cl'r
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.80	.01	72	1	S W	4	0.18	Cl'r
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	.01	80	1	N W	4	0.18	Cl'r
Fort Pack, Dak.	29.92	.01	72	1	N W	4	0.18	Cl'r

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high winds; F, very high winds; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Atlantic and Pacific and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

WHERE TO EAT.

The Alden House, No. 124 Wood Street.

We do not mean to dictate to our numerous readers where, in point of locality, each and every one of those readers shall eat his dinner, but we do mean to suggest, in the strongest terms, that every Pittsburgher who is smart, and has the chance to do so, will dine at that most elegant of all our public houses, the Alden House, 124 Wood street, near Fifth avenue, in place of any other dining resort in the city. A glance at the good things provided by Messrs. Alden & Leavenworth, the proprietors, is not excelled in the country. There is always a most tempting display of fresh tomatoes, green peas, fat poultry and delicious fruits acts as a sharp appetizer, while the bill of fare always gives tone to the stomach. Spring chicken, spring lamb, all the delicacies and vegetables are served by waiters fit to do the honors of the White House, together with all the meats in season, and the most delicate and delicious fish that swim the waters in front of the Alden House. Mr. Cook presides with his usual urbanity and politeness, and has the management, looking closely to the wants of guests, and seeing that all go away satisfied. Then there is the bar, presided over by Harry Alden and Leavenworth in person, assisted by a well organized corps of active and attentive gentlemen, the whole arrangements proverbial for their purity and superior excellence are dispensed to all comers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Alden House should be the constant resort of our best citizens, and of all strangers possessing enough of the taste and culture to appreciate a delicious meal.

ONE of the richest veins of lead ore in the United States has been discovered on the Ohio river, on the property of the Rose Clare Mining Company, about a mile from Cannelton. The vein is fourteen feet wide, and runs through their property to the extent of a mile. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, and the mineral increases in richness as the depth is reached. Experienced miners from Wales and England pronounce it a true vein, with all the indications of a deep deposit of galena. Immediate steps will be taken for an assay, while those familiar with lead ore say it will yield eighty per cent. The deposit is accompanied with a vein of flour spar, of itself valuable as a flux in manufacturing glass and iron and in smelting silver and gold.

SOUTH SIDE.

South Pittsburgh Council.

The South Pittsburgh Council met last evening in Justice Barker's office.

Present: Messrs. Brown, Kerr, Cassiday, Moorhead, Williams, and Burgess Hamilton in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Street Commissioner's bills for the month, for which warrants were ordered, amounted to $246 57.

The Treasurer's report for police, $50; for street lamp lighting $15; for fire plugs $15 50; for hose company, $343; for printing $3 50. Total, $633 57.

The statement of Mr. J. S. Stewart, the Borough Treasurer, showed receipts for January, 1871, to date as follows:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1871	$1,420 40
Received from Collector	1,810 46
Received from P. R. R. Co. for 1869	124 78
Received from same, 1870	287 06
Vehicle license	490 75
Total	$4,043 45

EXPENDITURES DURING SAME TIME.

To warrants drawn and paid	$3,040 69
Street bonds	59 06
F. S. Stewart, hose house lot	1,204 49
Commission	80 86
Total	$4,386 01
By balance due Treasurer	$342 55
Outstanding warrants	46 57
Total	$389 13

Report accepted and filed.

On motion of Mr. Williams granting certain rights and privileges to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company in the bottom of South Pittsburgh, so far as the said borough has or may hereafter have any right to grant the same, was read three times and passed.

The clerk was ordered to make out the tax duplicates for 1871.

On motion adjourned.

RAILS, RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS.
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCRERY & CO.
o. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 225 Acres, well improved, two mi